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Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. ...perfected, and now offers to the ...T TOILET SOAP in the ...urest Vegetable Oils used in its
...Nursery it Has No Equal.
...rst to every mother and family ...le box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ...to any address on receipt of 75
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...isites of the toilet is a good arti... ...re it is not always an easy mat... ...t expensive Soaps in the market ...and deleterious materials, and ...and fragrant perfume too often ...ive impurities. The disclosures ...regarding this subject are posi... ...deserve serious consideration. ...known to be extremely objec... ...applied to the head; injuring the ...ip, and inducing severe head... ...of the ingredients may be infer... ...t of a gentleman who makes the ...usiness; he recently declared that ...s employment were short-lived, ...being the longest period during ...could be followed. ...uring a perfectly pure article of ...bviated, however, thanks to the ...al skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of ...-renowned Soap Manufacturer, ...ashment is by far the largest of its ...tes. The renown of Mr. BAB... ...tions has for many years been ...ut this latest success is the ap... ...he numerous victories already ...t labor and scientific experiment, ...ceeded in perfecting the compo... ...soap ever introduced. The prin... ...the purest vegetable oils; the ...es are entirely new and original, ...y unparalled in this department ...TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark ...oilet luxury is designated, and ...delicate skin of infants, children, ...her unequaled in its emollient ...is not perfumed, the ingredients ...purity as to require no aid from ...nferior materials. The most re... ...absence of artificial perfume ...ness, and the peculiar charac... ...'s Toilet Soap renders it the ...eeable article of the kind ever ...irable for the use of ladies and ...qually appropriate for gentle... ...makes a heavy lather it is also ...for barbers' use. It is just being ...t, but the demand for it will soon ...York Tribune.
...TT, New York City.
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...BUTTERS & CO.
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...URSDAY TRADE SALE. ...WOOLENS, CLOTHING, ...DRAWERS, CARDIGANS, ...HOSIERY, ETC. ...ES HATS AND CAPS, ...AND GAUNTLETS, ...AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR ...118 & 120 WABASH-AV. ...ILL ALWAYS FIND SALABLE ...AT THESE SALES. ...BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
...STATE SALE ...AUCTION. ...8, at 3 o'clock p. m., ...& 120 WABASH-AV., ...t reserve, on easy terms, Lots ...in Gookins' Sub. of Lots 5 and ...ard's Sub. in Sec. 15, 39, 14, ...E. corner of Michigan-av. and ...hese Lots are high, dry, and in ...hood. ...BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
...POMEROY & CO., ...78 and 80 Randolph-st.
...PTORY SALE. ...nd Valuable Stock. ...OKERS' GOODS ...Office, Wednesday and Thursday, ...lock each morning, and 2:30 p.m., ...0 Randolph-st., ...LVER WATCHES, ...AMONDS, ...E JEWELRY, ...MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. ...ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
...AR WEEKLY SALE, ...g, Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'Clock. ...t of New and Second-Hand ...Chamber Sets, Lounges, ...L HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...An invoice of Clocks, General ...POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.
...P. GORE & CO., ...70 Wabash avenue. ...ct. 4, at 10 O'Clock ...gant assortment of ...RED FURNITURE. ...A car-load of ...e of Bedsteads, ...of Walnut Chairs and Rockers. ...nt of Furniture of every descrip... ...r and Office Desks, Carpets, &c. ...s, attend this big sale for bar... ...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. ...Oct. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, ...and China Ware, ...ed Vases and Toilet Sets, ...egant New Styles of Bed... ...shed. ...lnut Chairs and Rockers. ...vet, Rep, Hair-Cloth and Terry, ...cy Easy Chairs and Rockers, ...d Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Top ...s, Sideboards, Parlor and Office ...Oil Cloths, French and German ...nber Set, cost $250. ...ffering of Furniture that has ever ...ction. ...for bargains. ...P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...DIN & CLAPP, ...ION SALE ...& SHOES, ...IDAY, ...clock. Sale peremptory. ...CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.
...HODGES & CO. ...IVATE RESIDENCE, ...roveland Park, ...av., opposite the University, ...Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'cl'k, ...ntire contents, consisting of ...RNITURE AND PIANO, ...LVERWARE, &c., &c. ...shine. Look out for bargains. ...S & CO., Auct., 662 W. Lake-st.
...McNAMARA & CO., ...d 140 Wabash-av. ...S AND SHOES AT AUCTION, ...orning, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock. ...McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.
...RAM BRUSH, ...ffice 276 East Madison-st. ...GE SALE OF RESTAURANT ...ake-st., corner Sheldon, ...Y, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. ...ffects: Marble-Top Tables, Coun... ...s, Pictures, Curtains and Lam... ...rpets, Chairs, Plated Ware, Gas... ...eating Stoves, etc.
...IN J. HENRY, ...nd 66 Lake-st. ...ON SALE OF ...& SHOES ...Y, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock. ...SANDERS, Agt. and Auct'r.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Will continue two days longer ONLY, at 10:30 a. m., and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at

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Tremendous Bargains

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Stamper..................Saturday, Oct. 13
ARRAGON, Symons....................Thursday, Oct. 25

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In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior member of the firm of Thomas & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's Wharf, in the city of Baltimore.

The well-known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed Oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment.

The capacity of the mill is from 350 to 600 bushels in twenty-four hours.

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Our stock surpasses in variety and quantity that of any 3 or 4 competitors. It embraces all the best American, English, and French makes. Every article of Underwear in our stock is purchased direct from first hands, thus avoiding "middlemen" in every instance. The advantages we can offer the consumer are manifest. All that is said of Underwear is equally applicable to

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DAY

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The pupils from all Schools, public and private, in city and country, will be admitted to the Great Exhibition on Monday, 8th inst.,

At 10 cents Each.

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Fancy Cassimeres..$25
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F. H. LOWERRE, Sole Manuf'r,
67 Liberty-st., New York.

THE WAR.

Comments on the Recent Army Changes in Asia Minor.

The Result of Wednesday's Fight Still Involved in Doubt.

Turkish Telegrams Claim a Decisive Victory for Mukhtar Pasha.

Fearful Effect of the Russian Bombardment Upon Rustchuk.

Nearly All the Houses in the Place Destroyed by Shells.

The Emperor William Reads the Porte a Lesson on Humanity.

He Uses No Threats, but Leaves Turkey to Draw Her Own Inference.

Montenegro Appeals to the Czar for a Fair Show in the Final Settlement.

MICHAEL.

HIS OPERATIONS.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Oct. 5—4 a. m.—Despite the almost winter weather, the Russians in Armenia have renewed the offensive, and, according to their own accounts, have directed an attack upon the entire front presented by Mukhtar Pasha. For some time reinforcements have poured into the camps near Alexandropole, and rumor has fixed their number at no fewer than 20,000 men. In order to strengthen himself, Grand Duke Michael had, it is reported, drawn upon the soldiers commanded by Gen. Tergukassoff, leaving him only with a body of troops judged sufficient to check the incursions of Ismael Pasha, who, after the relief of Bayazid by the gallant Armenian, boldly crossed the frontier and kept up a series of skirmishes between the mountain boundary and Igdyr.

It was certainly sound policy to weaken Tergukassoff, since Ismael, with the force he commands, could not make much way, inflict serious damage, or assail the Muscovite communication. The fortress of Alexandropol, built mainly of materials purchased in Turkish Armenia, is so strong a support to the principal army detatchment fronting Mount Ararrat that the worst consequences of defeat would be averted by its protecting influence.

SINCE THE PLAN OF INVASION COLLAPSED and siege of Kars was raised, Mukhta Pasha has gradually developed a front running in a line which is, roughly speaking, from a point near the supporting fortress east and west, facing the Russian host, which apparently occupied a more concentrated but nearly parallel line about Kurrudare, on the road from Kars to Alexandropie. The Ottomans were ranged on rolling country tending towards the Arpachai, a plentiful tributary of the Arai, and forming the frontier between Russian and Turkish Armenia. By extending his right to Kiziltpe, Mukhtar approached the river, and, as the enemy could operate with facility on either bank or hill, the position seemed open to onset from the rear. It is reported that Tuesday Gen. Melikoff, under direction of the Grand Duke Michael, made a serious attack on the Turkish lines at Ghazi. Mukhtar seems to have been surprised. His intelligence department was misinformed by its spies, and the Russian assault was delivered at a point where it was not expected. The Ottoman army, though apparently at first taken aback, seems to have held firmly a position a short distance in the rear of its advanced guards, and,

TUESDAY EVENING,

made some counter-attacks, with the object of recovering the ground lost early in the day. When the sun went down no decisive result had been arrived at.

Telegrams from Constantinople aver that victory inclined towards the Turkish side, but even these accounts acknowledge that the Ottoman soldiery had failed to regain the hills it held when first attacked by the troops of Gen. Melikoff. The Russian version of the story tells that the Muscovite army bivouacked on the field of battle, and that a renewal of the action was expected the following day.

ASIA MINOR.

RECENT BATTLES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—According to unofficial accounts, the Russians, under Grand Duke Michael, have been defeated between Anni and Kars. Two Russian Generals were killed.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indecisive. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, which is probably the position the capture of which by Gen. Melikoff was described in the dispatch from Karajal yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Kanilar and Kizil-Tape were unsuccessful. On the right, the Turks being threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Gladi-Dagh, and, after five hours' fighting, pursued the Russians to Arpatchai. Night stopped the conflict. Both sides maintained their positions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 500. The Turkish loss is unknown. Fazli Pasha was wounded.

There was no fighting on Thursday except near Karajal, of which the dispatch gives no details.

The rumor that two Russian Generals were killed is unfounded.

The Porte, in a dispatch to its representatives abroad, claims that Mukhtar gained an overwhelming victory.

IN EUROPE.

THE RUSTCHUK BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Rustchuk special of Oct. 3 says: The renewal of the bombardment by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo has inflicted enormous damage upon the Town of Rustchuk. A great proportion of the houses are in utter ruins. Only a few remain entire. The intrenchments, however, remain intact. The health of the garrison and inhabitants is good, and the casualties are few.

SERVIA.

A Belgrade special says the militia have been ordered to assemble by the 8th inst.

SULEIMAN.

It is announced from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Kasgrad.

MONTENEGRO.

The Prince of Montenegro has decided to consider this year's campaign terminated with the occupation of the district of Banjani. The Prince has written the Czar that he had succeeded in obtaining his principal object, namely, the deliverance of the population of Upper Herzegovina, and did not intend to go beyond the Banjani country. The Prince concluded with the request that the Czar would, in the event of a conclusion of the war, consent to the incorporation of the district of Banjani with Montenegro.

GENERAL.

A HINT FROM GERMANY TO THE PORTE.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Trusty reports from Berlin state that, by Emperor William's special order, a note has been sent to Constantinople very earnestly urging that principles of humanity should be no longer violated. The note does not exactly threaten the Turks, but leaves no doubt of the high indignation felt, and that the German Government does not intend silently and indifferently to look on.

CRUELTIES OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Times'* Therapia correspondent says the military authorities of Roumelia will not send the Gueschoffs to Constantinople, because they are afraid their lives would be spared. This apprehension of the Roumanian military authorities, which is in accordance with the opinion generally entertained here, establishes a strong presumption that the Gueschoffs are innocent, for the Turks are not just now disposed to show mercy toward Bulgarians against whom there is even a vague suspicion, and far less against men of mark when a charge of conspiracy can be brought home to them. According to one account, a Bulgarian, when on his way to execution, promised to make important disclosures if pardoned. His pardon was accordingly promised, and he disclosed the spot where the minutes of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee had been buried. The informer was then hanged. His tale may be a fabrication, but there is nothing improbable in it. It is, however, further asserted that in the papers thus discovered was found evidence connecting the Gueschoffs with last year's insurrection. The general opinion seems to be that it is incredible men in the position of the Gueschoffs should commit themselves in writing to such a feeble and unpromising enterprise as last year's so-called insurrection. At this moment, for a Bulgarian to be accused is to be condemned. An English eye-witness, who has just returned from the disturbed districts, informs me that the first thing usually done to a Bulgarian, after his arrest on suspicion, is to beat him soundly. If he is far from the scene of trial he is liable to be compelled to walk thither without food or a drop of water. In one instance, out of seventy prisoners thirteen died on their way to trial. After such treatment the prisoners are too exhausted and scared to properly defend themselves. Trial is the merest mockery, and virtually goes little beyond the identification of the prisoner. My informant saw a case of one man disposed of. Sentence of death was passed on him in just a quarter of an hour.

FRANCE.

JULES SIMON.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Jules Simon is out of danger.

GAMBETTA.

The hearing of Gambetta's appeal against the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal is fixed for Oct. 10.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

A manifesto has been issued by the Bureaux of the Left of the Senate. It says the situation is one of the most serious ever experienced. Electors are called upon to decide whether the Government is to be one of personal power, directed by Clerical and Absolutist influences, or whether the nation intends to continue to rule itself.

A PARISIAN MONSTER GUILLOTINED.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Pierre Jean Welker, the odious assassin of a little girl in the Rue Nationale,—she was 8, and he strangled her with her skipping-rope, outraged her dead body, and went to sleep, using her corpse as his pillow,—has been guillotined. The warrant designated as the hour "about 5:30 a. m.," and somewhat after midnight the machine arrived and was noiselessly set up with wooden screws, only about 150 persons being attracted to the scene besides the military and police. One of them was a woman. It was 4:48 when M. Roch had everything in working order and tried the fall of the ax; then he and his assistants, Jacob, the Chief of the Detective Service, and the Abbe Crozes, who has accompanied so many scores of murderers to the guillotine, and whose hack, No. 148, is as much a part of the procession as M. Roch's van, entered the prison. Welker was a fearful coward, who had wept and moaned and torn his hair when sentence was passed, and when he was placed in the condemned cell, but he believed the merciful falsehood that forty days must elapse before the carrying out of sentence, which jail attendants always tell to confiding prisoners; and, thinking he had still some time left to him, and also having faith that his petition for mercy would be heard, he had gotten over his terror, ate freely and slept soundly. So soundly was he sleeping this morning that neither the opening of his cell door nor the light of the lanterns disturbed him. Jacob shook him by the shoulder, and the clerk said loudly, "Wake up, Welker, your petition has been rejected; you must prepare to die." A horrible sound, half the cry of a wild beast, half a death-rattle, issued from the miserable man's throat, and he fell back on his bed, convulsively biting the coverlet. "Have you anything to say? Do you want some brandy?" asked Jacob; but Welker did not hear him, and lay racked by convulsive shudders. He was lifted out of bed and made a vain effort to draw on his trowsers, but he could not stand, and tumbled again upon his couch. The veins on his forehead and temples stood out like knotted cordage, his eyes were filmy, his jaw had fallen, and a cold sweat was pouring down his ashy face. The Abbe Crozes spoke to him earnestly; Roch asked, "Do I hurt you?" as he bound his hands, but Welker made no answer, heard nothing, was as one dead. Indeed, the attendants were urged to make haste or he would die of fright in their hands. Two of them had to carry him out with his arms round their necks, his head hanging on the right shoulder, and his legs trailing on the stones behind them. The priest walked backwards before him to shut out the sight of the machine of death, but the merciful precaution was needless. Welker knew nothing. His body fell upon the plank like a bag of sand, and a moment later the ax fell. Owing to the difficulty of placing the inert body in position, the ax shored away the head diagonally, taking off a part of one shoulder, and leaving a piece of the jaw attached to the other. So large was the murderer's skull that it got jammed in the bucket into which it fell, and could only be shaken out by pounding on the inverted vessel. It was 4:48 when the officers entered the prison to take out their man; it was 5:06 when the ax fell, the time occupied being three minutes less than was taken in the case of Billoir. Roch thinks that with all circumstances favoring him he can reduce the time to twelve minutes,—that is to say, there will be for the criminal an interval of less than ten minutes between sleep and death. But how many ages of mental agony in those ten minutes!

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The truth about the gigantic frauds on the Midland Railroad Company is: Some foremen on the construction of the Settle & Carlisle Branch appropriated materials, made false returns of the number of men under them, the amount of service rendered, etc. Three have been arrested.

FIRES.

AT ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 4.—The Star Brewery, owned by Eason & Co., was nearly destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Two valuable horses were burned to death. The loss on building, machinery, and stock is $10,000; insured for $2,500. The fire originated from unknown causes, in an out-house.

AT GRANDVILLE, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 4.—David Hooper's barn, at Grandville, near this city, was burned last night with all its contents, including 300 bushels of wheat. Loss, $1,000 or more; insurance, $300. Cause of fire, small boys playing with matches.

AT TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Trenton Woolen Mills, a large brick building, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $50,000. Insured.

WHITE EARTH.

Present State of the Indian Troubles at That Agency.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—A telegram to the *Dispatch* from Detroit says Col. Bates' company of infantry arrived there from White Earth last evening to take the train for Fort Snelling, having left a small detachment at the Agency to remain until the annuity payment, trouble being feared from Chiefs whose subsidy is to be retained and divided per capita with other annuities; also to assist in quieting any disturbance which may arise from the arrest of Father Tomazin should he reappear at his mission. Rumors say that Tomazin, after a conference with Col. Bates, instead of leaving the reservation, was concealed by some of his church people, intending to return to the mission as soon as the troops and Inspector Kemble had withdrawn. His friends are very bitter, and do not cease to utter murderous threats if he is removed by force. As to the subsidy to the Chiefs, it is explained here that, under the treaty expiring next year, the Chiefs of bands of fifty or more are promised a surplus annuity in cash not exceeding $150, in the discretion of the Indian Bureau. The Indians construe the treaty to pledge an annual surplus, the amount only being subject to discretion. They claim besides that the refusal of this surplus is a part of a plan to reduce their Chiefs without providing them any other form of self-government, or any other recognized medium of protection against the actions of an Agent whose power is unrestricted as far as they are concerned. A military guard will evidently be required not only till after the payment, but all winter. The danger of a collision is increased by the people of Brainerd—who have been annoyed for years by hundreds of straggling Indians—taking measures to force stragglers to go to their reservations without waiting for the State or national authorities to act in the matter. This movement is directed against the Leech Lake pillagers, the most unruly of all the Chippewas.

MASSACRE BY APACHES.

Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—Your correspondent to-day met a gentleman just in from New Mexico who brings information of Indian troubles in Lower New Mexico of a nature quite startling. The Apaches are on the war-path, and one day last week attacked a settlement of whites and killed twenty-five men and got away with several horses. They are the same redskins who committed so much devilment last year, and Gen. Hatch, in command of the United States troops, proposes now to punish them severely. His regiment is not half sufficient to furnish protection for the whites in that section, and it is reported that more troops will be ordered to assist him. The recent outbreak occurred near Silver City. Great excitement exists among the settlers, and the worst is feared.

SPRINGFIELD.

Asking Something for Nothing—More Militia Officers—A Drunkard Pardoned—A Libel Suit—Registration.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Temperance Mutual Benefit Association of Brooklyn, an insurance society which proposes to insure teetotallers only, requests of the Auditor permission to do business in Illinois without complying with the insurance laws requiring a deposit to secure policy-holders. The Auditor replies in this, as in all other similar cases, that the Company must deposit the $100,000 securities required by law.

The Governor to-day commissioned a number of additional militia officers—the staff and line officers of the Third Regiment, and the Captains of the Cowder Guards, Mount Vernon Guards, and Mason City Guards.

Gov. Cullom to-day pardoned James Farley, recently sent to the County Jail here as a habitual drunkard. Clemency was asked by the prisoner's wife, the Justice who sentenced him, and numerous leading citizens, who represent that Farley has reformed.

In the libel suit of William Andrews, a local Democratic politician, against the *Illinois State Journal* for publishing him as "an intolerable nuisance," the jury to-day brought in a verdict awarding one cent damages. Five thousand dollars were claimed. The defense entered a motion in arrest of judgment, and, if a new trial is not granted, will appeal the case, probably.

Secretary Harlow, in response to an inquiry by the County Clerk of Peoria County, states that the registration of voters is not necessary at this fall election, as it is not a State election, no State officers being voted for, and the law only requires registering in a general election.

SENATOR MORTON.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 3.—Senator Morton's improvement for the past five or six days is very noticeable to those who saw him prior to that time, and are therefore able to contrast his present condition with that of last week. His principal trouble seems to be lack of appetite. With the exception of beef-tea grape-juice, and similar nourishment, he takes nothing to give him strength. As a natural consequence his bowels are irregular. But these derangements seem to give his physician no uneasiness. Dr. Thompson claims that the extreme heat of the past ten days has had a tendency to debilitate, and that the cooler weather which is likely to succeed a rain will impart strength and aid in restoring the Senator's appetite. When the latter is recovered, his improvement must be rapid and permanent. The reported bed-sores are a myth. Soon after his return, a spot on his right side near the spine became sore, but with this exception his body is sound, even where it has been blistered and cupped. Last Thursday, Gov. Williams asked Col. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, if the Senator's left arm was not withered or shriveled. He had been so informed. The Colonel replied that he saw his arm, but noticed nothing in the least unnatural. The Governor seemed quite surprised, because he had been so informed by one who claimed that he had seen the Senator's arm. In this way it is that so many stories entirely unfounded are set afloat. The Senator's mental condition is without change. He is keenly alive to everything that is going on about him, and takes his usual interest in public affairs. The papers are read to him daily, and he begins to keep his usual lookout for items likely to occur at any time in the political arena. The Rochester Convention aroused him, but he heard it all without comment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Judge Martindale, who saw Senator Morton Sept. 13, with President Hayes, visited him again to-day. He says the Senator has gained strength since then. His voice is stronger, and he suffers less pain. The Judge says he is more hopeful now than at any time that Senator Morton's life will be prolonged, and that, while his physical strength will be seriously impaired, his mental vigor and capacity for work will be fully restored.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Full Details of the Recent Labor Disturbance at Circleville, Kan.

Killing of the Leader of the Strike, and Fury of the Enraged Strikers.

The Sneaking Thief Gilman Will Make Partial Restitution and Escape the Law.

Arrest, in New York, of One of the Most Skillful Forgers Living.

His Work Utterly Beyond Identification, and $100,000 of It Palmed Off.

A Case of Alleged Rape in Baltimore, Compromising a Prominent Lawyer.

THAT FATAL STRIKE.

Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 30.—Your correspondent at this point telegraphed the *Republican* that on Thursday 150 men working for Shire & McCrystal, contractors on the extension of the Kansas Central narrow-gauge, had struck at Circleville because they were not paid their last month's wages; that they had compelled two other gangs of men, who were at work track-laying, to stop work; that the Sheriff of Jackson County went to the scene of disturbance and succeeded in dispersing the mob; that a train would leave Leavenworth at 12 o'clock Friday night with men to take the places of the strikers, and that a squad of troops from Fort Leavenworth would accompany them.

At 12 o'clock on Friday night a train left here with about twenty men for the scene of the disturbance. Your correspondent accompanied them, and was sworn in as a special deputy. The scene of the trouble was at Circleville. It was anticipated that a difficulty would occur at the end of the road, as it was reported that the strikers were desperate and determined. When the train reached Holton, the party from Leavenworth was joined by Sheriff Williams, of Jackson County, with a posse of fifteen deputies, and the Leavenworth party were sworn in as deputies, and furnished with Springfield rifles belonging to the Holton militia company. At the request of the entire party, Capt. Tough was selected as the leader of the posse, each man having confidence in his bravery and ability as a leader.

The train arrived at Circleville about half-past 7, and from that time on the approach of the train was signaled all along the line by pickets who were stationed on the bluffs along the track. When about half a mile this side of the place the strikers were found congregated. They came upon Bill Hartman, the leader of the strikers, who drew his revolver and in the most abusive tones addressed the posse in the cars. Capt. Tough had given orders not to fire upon any one, no matter who they were, unless commanded by the Sheriff. When the train stopped at the end of the track the men were told to remain in the car until ordered out. Capt. Tough then left the car, and going toward Hartman, who had arrived at that point, said:

"I would like to speak to you."

Hartman replied: "You G—d d—d s—n of a b—h, you come this way another step and I will shoot your heart out!"

Capt. Tough then returned to the car and ordered his men out, and, drawing them up in line, told them to load, and also again instructed them in regard to their duties.

The command then moved forward, and crossing a ravine took their position on the top of a hill overlooking the entire ground occupied by the strikers. Here again the men were attacked by hoots and yells by mounted strikers, but paid no attention to them. Three of the command were then ordered on top of the hill, and the rest moved down the railroad track to clear it. Capt. Tough said to Sheriff Williams: "Do you want that man?" (meaning Hartman).

Williams said, "Yes, and bring him in."

Tough then stepped forward and ordered Hartman to halt. Hartman replied by shooting once at Tough; and upon that he gave the order to fire over his head, which was promptly replied to by his men. Hartman galloped away, and turning, fired two more shots, and the command then fired their second volley, this time with fatal effect. Hartman was seen to reel in his saddle, but he did not fall off. He kept his position until he reached his party, who had ridden about a mile away after the first volley. His horse was hit in the right fore-leg, and its tail was cut in twain by a bullet.

Hartman was taken from his horse and brought into camp in an express wagon, and upon his arrival there a large crowd gathered around and were ordered away by the deputies. This order they did not readily comply with, and a man on horseback began to address them and excite them to other deeds of violence, and they commenced to cry "Hang him, hang him!" meaning Capt. Tough.

Hartman was placed on the train and taken back to Holton, where he died last night about 7 o'clock. He was shot through and through below the ribs. The posse kept their position on the ground until 2 o'clock, when they went back to Circleville for dinner. Here another crowd had assembled, and a warrant had been sworn out for Capt. Tough. He was arrested by Sheriff Williams, and upon consultation with the Justice at that point he was released on his recognizance.

The command then returned to Holton. Serious trouble was again encountered there, as the friends of Hartman had ridden into town and told the most improbable stories concerning the shooting. They had assembled at the depot to the number of about 150, most of them armed with rifles and shot-guns. They had taken possession of the switch, and refused to let the train pass until the body of Capt. Tough was turned over to them, they having a warrant. The crowd also commenced yelling "Hang the ——!" but the boys stuck together like old veterans, and refused to let their leader or themselves go to what would have been their certain death.

Seeing the mob was determined not to let the train pass, it was run back to Circleville, and remained there for a short time, and then run down within about two miles of Holton, and the men left the train and marched into town. They reached the hotel, which was soon surrounded by a large mob, but, as Tough's company was well barricaded in the house, they did not attempt an assault, and they soon afterward dispersed.

Capt. Tough was arrested last night, and released this morning for his examination on the 31st. His bond was fixed at $10,000.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 30.—The mob is in full possession of the Town of Holton, and trouble is feared there, as the absence of armed men will give them confidence and make them bolder. The trackmen who resumed work yesterday will probably not be allowed to go to work again. A call has been made upon Gen. Pope for troops to protect the trackmen at their work. The real cause of the trouble seems to be that Hartman, who was killed, and another man, brother to one of the contractors, had made arrangements between themselves to incite the riot so that they could buy up the workmen's pay certificates at 70 cents on the dollar. Twelve hundred dollars was found upon Hartman's person, which is proof of this.

A GREAT FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—William H. Lyman, a reputed stenographer of this city, and J. C. Hogan, both men having innumerable aliases, were arrested yesterday by Pinkerton's agency on a charge of raising a draft from $14.50 to $1,450. Investigation showed them to be leaders of a gang of forgers which has long baffled country and city banks and the express companies. The system of swindling pursued was ingenious, and, from the cases already known, it is probable the successful forgeries amount to over $100,000. Lyman has served two terms and Hogan one in the Auburn prison, where they became acquainted. They formed a partnership here in 1876, and, with various accomplices, have driven a thriving business. The chief plan of operations will appear from a single case. A man, giving the name of George Dubois, bought of Daniel Powers, a Rochester banker, two drafts on a New York bank, one for $1,425, and the other for $10. Shortly after, a man giving the same name appeared at Easton, Pa., and sent the large one on for collection by Westcott's express. Though warned, the express agent at Easton paid over the money without requiring identification. Next day the Dubois at Rochester went to Mr. Powers and requested the return of his money on the note, as he had not been able to use it. Powers returned the sum, and not till his monthly settlement with the New York bank was the swindle discovered. The $10 note had been raised by Lyman to agree exactly with the $1,450 note. This game was played everywhere, the country banks in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut being taken in. The losses were pocketed, and no steps taken to discover the forgers till the American Express Company, through whom many of the drafts had been sent, took hold of the matter. Among the banks victimized are the American Exchange, Importers' & Traders', Abingdon Square, and Mechanics' National, in this city. Lyman is regarded by the detectives as the most expert forger living. In his rooms were all the apparatus for forging. The discovery which surprised the detectives most was a split $5 United States Treasury note. The Government thought the silk and hair in the paper on which its notes are printed made them secure from splitting, but Lyman had accomplished the feat. It has never been done before. Among his papers was a counterfeit $5 note on the Bank of Tamaqua, the latest counterfeit issued. The drafts were so skillfully made as to defy detection, and when placed side by side the original cannot be told from the imitation, even by those who drew them.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—William H. Lyman and J. C. Hogan, alias George Brown, were arrested by Pinkerton's detectives on a requisition from Justice Russell, of Catskill, on a charge of forging a draft of the First National Bank of Leroy, N. Y., for $1,450 on the Importers' & Traders' Bank of New York. Complaint was made by James Fargo, of No. 67 Broadway. It is alleged that the accused have practiced large frauds on express companies. Lyman is the man who was arrested for complicity in the Union Trust Company forgery. Both prisoners were handed over to the officers from Catskill to be taken there.

It is stated on good authority that a large number of check-raisers are connected with this and similar operations, and that they have been discovered and their game blocked after swindling express companies to a considerable amount.

A CHARGE OF RAPE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—William C. Schley, a prominent lawyer with a large practice in this city, married and the father of three children, was to-day held in $3,000 bail before a Justice of the Peace, charged with the rape of Mollie Fitzgerald, a prepossessing and modest-looking girl, on the 29th of September, in his dwelling on Maryland avenue. Miss Fitzgerald testified that she was an orphan, 20 years old. She came to Baltimore three years ago and went to a religious institute; she was a dressmaker by trade, and a few weeks since was employed by Schley as a seamstress in his family. His wife and children have been for some time in the country, and she and another girl were together in the house with Schley. A few days before the outrage was committed the other girl was sent away, and she remained.

On Thursday last, during the evening, Schley called to her where she was sewing on the upper floor, and requested her to come down and sit in the parlor, as the gas in her room, he said, was escaping. On seating herself in the parlor he showed her obscene pictures, and read aloud to her from an indelicate novel. She remonstrated with him and endeavored to leave the room, when he seized her and attempted to kiss her. She escaped, however, and reached her room. The following day he again summoned her to the parlor on the pretense of desiring a needle. He again tried to read to her from the book referred to. She told him she did not like it, and retired to her apartment. Later in the evening, as she was passing the bath-room, he came out in a state of nudity, and, seizing her, carried her to his own apartment, where he tied her face with a handkerchief and tore her clothing from her. Here he outraged her three or four times, keeping her there until 5 o'clock the following morning, when he allowed her to go to her room. He, however, followed her and repeated the outrage, threatening to kill her if she cried out. As soon as he left the house she went out to a lady residing in the neighborhood and related her story. In her company she went to a second lady friend, who advised her to call upon the Rev. Father Kelly. The three visited that gentleman and repeated the story, and, acting upon his advice, she caused Schley's arrest. Father Kelly and the two ladies corroborated the girl's testimony as far as related to themselves.

Schley, when put upon the stand, said her visits to the parlor were entirely unsolicited by him; that on her arrival he was reading a French novel. She requested him to continue, and said she rather liked it. When he came to any indelicate passages he would omit them, until requested by her not to do so. The indelicate pictures, he said, were found in the book, and she requested him to allow her to examine them. As to attempting to kiss her and committing the outrage she charges him with, he called upon God to witness his innocence, and appealed to the Justice, with tears in his eyes, not to ruin him. The Judge said he could not but believe the girl's story, and, notwithstanding the high social position of the accused, would be compelled to hold him in $3,000 bail upon the charge. The bail was promptly furnished. Schley is about 44 years of age, and possesses great ability. He is a son of William Schley, one of the most prominent members of the Baltimore bar, a man ranking with Reverdy Johnson, noted for having spent during his life princely fortunes upon lotteries. He also married a daughter of St. George W. Teackle, one of the best known citizens of Maryland. All his connections are the best and wealthiest people in the city.

THE DEAD TRAIN-ROBBERS.

Hayes City (Kan.) Sentinel, Sept. 28.

The body of Collins was identified by a dozen of his old Texas acquaintances, but for a long time the body of his accomplice could not be identified. Finally Anna Langs appeared in the depot, where the bodies were lying, and stated, under oath, that she recognized the body as being that of William Cotts, formerly of Pottsville, Pa., but more recently of San Antonio, Tex. His father now resides in Pottsville.

Of the antecedents of Cotts, we can obtain nothing; but from the many Texans about Ellis, we have gathered a great deal of the history of Collins. He is described as being affable, of pleasing address, intelligent, and decidedly handsome. His aged father and mother now reside in Dallas, Tex., and are said to be of the highest respectability as well as quite wealthy. Joel was always a wayward son, and has been implicated in many escapades. He killed a Mexican in San Antonio in 1837; and it is believed by many that he killed others. He has been up in the world several times of late years; but was passionately fond of gambling, and lost heavily. He has driven cattle from Texas once or twice; and last winter drove 300 beeves through to the Black Hills, and spent several months in the principal cities of that country. His movements from that time to this are unknown. He was an accomplished trickster, and at one time swindled W. W. Wells out of 600 head of cattle, and in like manner succeeded in beating Aker & Bennett out of 300 head. It is stated that he once lost $20,000 in a gambling-house in St. Louis.

A BLACK BRUTE.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

In Houston County about ten days ago a negro blacksmith named Burt Holleman became enraged because he could not find one of the house keys that he wanted, and concluded that his child, a girl about 12 years old, had lost it, and because she could not tell where it was he commenced whipping her with a heavy wagon whip, every stroke of the lash cutting the skin and drawing the blood. He continued beating the child until he was completely exhausted. Then he called his wife, who found the young girl with her back and shoulders all lacerated, and the blood still flowing freely from the gaping wounds, while the lash of the whip was wet and colored with the blood of her daughter. The fiend of a husband then by threats made the wife undress the girl and wash the wounds of the daughter with salt and water. Being moved by the piteous shrieks of the child, she declared that she had rather risk her husband's vengeance than to inflict additional torture on the child, and fled from the house.

After his wife left he gathered the whip again and commenced flogging the child anew for cry-

ing. Instead of being moved by her cries and pleas for mercy, he continued; the child actually died under the lash. While holding the dead child in his hands he struck it across the head a heavy blow for "playing 'possum."

He then took the body to a dark wood near by and buried it, smoothing the ground over the place so as to remove all traces of the grave. His next move was to tell his neighbors that he had sent the child to Bibb County, and to threaten his wife with instant death if she ever said anything about what had happened. The story of his crime would perhaps never have been known if some of the little negro children in the neighborhood had not have been attracted by the child's cries and seen everything that happened, even to the burial of the deceased. They a day or two after told what they had seen at one of their neighbors, who had a warrant issued against the negro, and arrested him in a pulpit where he was preaching the Word of God to his colored brethren, preparatory to taking up a collection. When arrested he stoutly denied everything. Before the Court, when confronted by his wife and the other witnesses he still denied that he had ever whipped the child at all. He was then taken by the officers of the law to the forest where the witnesses said he had buried the child. After a short search they found a new-made grave, and, digging up the ground, they found the body of a child fearfully bruised and mutilated. When the father saw the body of his murdered daughter he broke completely down and acknowledged the whole affair. His only excuse for beating the child was that she lost one of the house-keys that she had no business touching. Holleman is in jail to await trial at the November term of the Court. It will be remembered by the readers of the *Constitution* that a negro was hung in Effingham County last fall for beating his own child to death with a barrel stave.

BRIDGE-BURNERS.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

READING, Pa., Oct. 2.—The crowd in the court-room was perfectly astounded to-day, when the Commonwealth called to the witness-stand Samuel Humphreys, a young man, aged 21, who had been arrested on the charge of being one of the men who burned the Lebanon Valley bridge during the riots here last July. The structure cost the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company $150,000. President Gowen, of the Reading Company, who was the senior counsel, to-day told the prisoner to take the stand. Humphreys went to the platform and bent over with both hands resting on the rail. He is a repulsive-looking person, rough and apparently made up of the very worst elements of character. His air was that of a thoroughly-depraved bravo, totally and completely lost to all sense of danger, and apparently thoroughly indifferent to all consequences or results. In a clear and concise manner he related the proceedings of a Brotherhood meeting held on the Saturday afternoon prior to the bridge-burning. He related the speeches made and the resolutions passed. The war-cry of that meeting was, "Keep the ball rolling the same as they were doing in Pittsburg." He implicated Hiram Nachtocob, one of the defendants, as one of the leading members of that meeting. He then related how himself and Edward Smith, who is not yet arrested, had fired the bridge with kindling-wood and coal-oil. Smith struck the match and the witness held the lantern so that Smith could see. The witness also implicated Langlott and Trout, two of the defendants on trial. Trout carried the kindling wood on the bridge and Langlott was present. The witness then testified that he had imbibed drugged whisky and was crazy drunk at the time of the fire. Humphreys left Reading on Tuesday following the riots, and obtained employment on a railroad running from New Haven, Conn. One month afterward he was arrested by Chief Cullen, of this city. The watchmen of the bridge were subsequently called, but they could not identify any of the prisoners.

READING, Pa., Oct. 3.—The trial of the rioters was resumed this morning. The prosecution called James Low, George Alexander, and James Bowman, former employes as fireman and engineers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, who were induced to leave their employment and become members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They testified to a Union meeting being held on Saturday previous to the burning of the Lebanon Valley bridge, at which suggestions were made that the bridge could be blown up with a keg of power. Someting was also said of a general agreement to stop trains, but no definite action was taken.

A TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 4.—A shooting affray occurred yesterday near Durham Station, about sixteen miles west of Quincy. A few days ago, George Kennedy and his son-in-law, Hendrix, came to Quincy, and, while here, became involved in a quarrel, in which Kennedy was badly beaten by Hendrix. Kennedy then swore that he would kill Hendrix, but the two returned home, having apparently forgotten the quarrel. After getting sober yesterday Kennedy went to Hendrix's house, when Mrs. Hendrix called out to her husband that her father was coming with a gun. Hendrix went to the door, when Kennedy fired at him, the charge taking effect in his shoulder, Kennedy at the same time exclaiming, "D—n you, I told you I would kill you!" As Hendrix fell he tried to draw his revolver. Kennedy rushed at him with his gun clubbed, when Hendrix's wife took the revolver from her husband's pocket and fired at her father, the bullet fracturing his right arm. At this time the neighbors, hearing the shots, came upon the scene and took Kennedy in charge. Hendrix is thought to be fatally wounded, and Kennedy has been placed in jail.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 4.—George Parker, alias John B. Tobins, alias Frederick Giddings, after serving a second term in the Penitentiary, was discharged yesterday and immediately arrested by the Sheriff of Henry County and returned to that county, where he is wanted for forgery. Parker is quite an expert forger, and was sent up both times for forgery.

Warden McClaughrey offers a reward of fifty dollars for the capture of Fred Graft, who escaped from the Penitentiary yesterday evening. Graft was serving his second term, and was employed as runner for the female prison. He escaped from the Warden House about 7 o'clock, his movements being favored by the darkness and the storm which prevailed at that hour. Graft is a German, about 38 years of age, speaks broken English, and has a sort of twist or pucker to his mouth when talking. His complexion is dark, hair and eyes brown, face smooth, and general appearance quite prepossessing. He was dressed in a dark brown tweed coat, double-breasted vest, and pants with reddish colored stripe running downwards. A white shirt marked T. R. Blair, the name of the officer from whom it was stolen, completed his costume. He has a wife in Chicago, and the public are requested to look out for him.

THE GILMAN GRABS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The mother and sisters of Gilman, the insurance-scrip forger, have offered to turn over their fortunes, aggregating something over $100,000, provided the swindled parties will agree not to criminally prosecute Gilman. It is believed the overtures will be accepted; also, that Gilman is secreted in the city awaiting developments. The aggregate forgeries foot up $240,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company loses about $60,000 by Gilman, and the American Exchange Bank $59,000. The Deputy Sheriff still holds possession of Gilman's office. It is believed the large safe, secured by a combination lock, contains papers which would throw light upon all of Gilman's operations. This safe will be forced upon proper legal authority. A note from Gilman's confidential clerk was taken to Gilman Tuesday morning by an office-boy named Hancock.

HORSE-THIEVES IN LIMBO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Taggart returned to-day from Tennessee, bringing with him Ed Rigney, charged with horse-stealing, whom he arrested in Fentress County, that State. The Sheriff also arrested Jeff Evans on the same charge, but on his way Evans was taken away from him by a bench-warrant issued by the Circuit Judge of Barren County, Kentucky, that Court desiring Evans to answer for a graver crime. Sheriff Taggart obtained requisitions for these men only eight days ago, and has done a good work. Evans and Rigney are leaders of a gang that have been stealing horses in Central Illinois, running them to Kentucky and selling, then stealing in Tennessee and running to Illinois to sell. Rigney is a splendid-looking man, about 35, and slyly intimates that under cover of the ministry he has for years pursued his dishonest practices.

FATAL CLAIM QUARREL.

CENTRAL CITY, D. T., Oct. 4.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here this afternoon. John S. Bryant, owning a placer claim here, claimed the surface ground of his claim as a mill site. A. W. Adams, formerly correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and Chicago papers, nom de plume "Old Pioneer" and "Ching Foo," also claimed the ground by right of purchase. The difficulty culminated this afternoon. They met on the ground, when Adams shot Bryant through the body, then turned and fled. Bryant, then drawing a navy revolver, fired three shots at Adams, the first missing. At the second shot Adams fell. Bryant, still advancing, placed his pistol at Adams' head and sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Bryant is not expected to recover.

A FORGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—A few days ago William R. Cooper, a stock operator of this city, disappeared suddenly, and it was ascertained that he had forged the name of J. P. Treadwell to checks on the bank of Lather & Co. and the National Gold Bank and Trust Company to amounts aggregating over $50,000. It is now established that Cooper is the individual who, in 1867, committed heavy forgeries on the Government while employed in the Navy Department. He married the daughter of Government Printer Defrees, and was arrested on his wedding-day, and finally consigned to Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, for five years. He is supposed to have gone to New Orleans since his flight from this city.

SHOT HIS COUSIN.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 4.—About 1 o'clock this afternoon two cousins, David and Sheridan Miller, got into a fight on May street. Washington Sheridan was thrown down in the struggle, and David, drawing a pistol, fired two shots, one of them passing through the heart of the prostrate man. He was taken off the body by the crowd that gathered and conveyed to jail, but was found to be in a drunken stupor and unconscious of what was going on around him. A woman living near the spot saw one of the shots fired.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—A horrible case of cruelty has just come to light which occurred three days ago. Two boys who lived on the Warsaw pike bathed the left leg of a companion, Willie Lindsey, in gasoline, and then deliberately set fire to it. The leg of the victim was literally roasted to a crisp, and the boy suffered agonies too great to be described. One of the persecutors was a lighter of the gasoline lamps on that road, and he used for his devilish purpose the gasoline with which he was filling his lamps. The boy will not die. His tormentors are still at large.

FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 4.—Yesterday Francis J. Fast, of Huntington County, left his home at Roanoke to go to his farm, and last night his body was found two miles and a half distant, with his team hitched near by. His body bore marks of violence, and it is believed he was robbed and murdered. He is said to have been the wealthiest farmer in Huntington County, and to have had a large sum of money with him when he left home.

COACH ROBBED.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Oct. 3.—A north-bound coach on the Sydney route was stopped last night in the vicinity of Buffalo Gap by four well-known outlaws, who go by the names of Dunk Blackburn, Wall, Laughing Sam, and The Kid. There was but one passenger and the Division Agent, Cook, on the coach, who were relieved of $7 and their revolvers. The robbers were unmasked, and made no attempt to conceal their identity.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—Since the retirement of J. L. Slaughter as Cashier of the First National Bank, a deficit of $15,000 has been discovered in his accounts. The bank is fully protected by property transferred to it and by his bond. The deficit grew out of accommodations extended to friends and himself by over-drafts of accounts.

GONE MAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 3.—B. Frank Stokes, a friend of President Morton, and late Secretary of the Market Street Railway, has become a lunatic. Since the defalcation he has labored under great mental excitement, and on Saturday last began to show signs of mental aberration, which culminated to-day in utter madness, and it was found necessary to take him to a lunatic asylum.

DISHONESTY ALLEGED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *World's* Columbia (S. C.) special says: "Ex-Comptroller Llum, who was placed on the Chamberlain ticket last year by a disgraceful compromise, had intrusted to him while in that position $7,000 of the deposit of the Southern Life-Insurance Company. He has never accounted to his successor for this sum."

ABSCONDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON DEPOT, Mich., Oct. 4.—L. H. Douglass, the absconding insurance agent, is behind about $1,000 with four companies, and about as many more to hear from. Douglass is supposed to have gone East, as a letter from him postmarked at Canandaigua, N. Y., was received by his wife. This is the second time in two years that he has made off.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Baird, ex-Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, under indictment here on a charge of embezzling the funds of the Board some months ago, returned from Canada, where he has been since that time, and surrendered himself to the authorities. He states that he had no knowledge of the indictment until quite recently.

ROAD-AGENTS AT WORK.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Oct. 4.—Last night's coach from Deadwood, carrying six passengers, was stopped by two road-agents twelve miles south of Fort Laramie. The robbers got about $400 from the passengers. The treasure-box was broken up, but contained nothing of value to the thieves.

LAUGHING SAM.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 4.—"Laughing Sam," a notorious character of Deadwood, was arrested at Harlem, thirty miles east of this city to-day, on the charge of robbing a coach while on its way recently to the Black Hills, via the Elkhorn Valley route.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—Hatch, the young lawyer whose mysterious disappearance from the Young Men's Home in this city has been mentioned by your correspondent, has been heard from. He is in Galesburg, Ill., and is said to be suffering from a severe attack of brain-fever. Why or how he left the city, and the nature of the business, if any, which attracted him to Galesburg, are as mysterious as anything connected with the strange affair.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day appointed delegates to the River and Harbor Improvement Convention which meets at St. Paul next week.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The centennial of the battle of Germantown was celebrated to-day by a parade, addresses, and mass-meeting. Gov. Hartranft reviewed the procession. A feature of the ceremonies was the formal transfer of the old clock and bell which were in the steeple of Independence Hall before Jan. 1, 1876, to citizens of Germantown to be placed in their town hall.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—At the tenth annual session of the Grand Divison Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States, it was unanimously resolved that in case any brother shall engage in a strike of railway employes he shall be expelled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day re-elected the old officers of the fund for the ensuing year. President Hayes was elected a trustee in place of the late Matthew Maury.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Ont., Oct. 4.—The City and District Savings Bank is following the example of the Merchants' Bank in the matter of retrenchment, and a large number of its employes have received notice that their services will not be required after the 1st of January.

Studer's Hotel, the Convent, and the Congregational Church at Stanstead, Quebec, were burned down last night. Total loss not known. The Royal Canadian has a policy of $3,000 on the hotel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Hetherington, of Oskaloosa, Ia., is in the city, and had an interview to-day with the Minister of Justice regarding the extradiction of a criminal whom he tracked to Ontario. The party in question is a wealthy farmer of Mahraska County, who forged a note for $5,000 on an Oskaloosa bank.

CLEM'S PARDS.

Second Day's Proceedings in the Trial of the County Ringsters.

Forsythe's Case Nolle Prossed—He Takes the Stand and Tells Nothing.

The Admissibility of Book-Testimony to Be Argued To-Day.

The trial of the indicted members of the County Ring was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but the progress made was not great. Very little interest was shown in the proceedings, there not being over fifty people on the benches at any one time during the day.

The subject of Forsythe's testimony before the Grand Jury was resumed, he having claimed that he could not answer certain questions because of their tendency to criminate himself.

James W. Sheahan was called and sworn: Was a member of the Grand Jury in May, 1876, and participated in the investigation which resulted in the indictment of Periolat and others for conspiracy. Forsythe was a witness.

The Court said he supposed the evidence which it was proposed to bring out was for the benefit of the Court, and not for the jury.

Mr. Storrs replied in the affirmative.

The Court suggested that the questions be limited so as to show merely what it was important to show,—not to ask what the evidence was.

Mr. Smith said the defense had no earthly control over this question of privilege, and they objected to any testimony on the subject being given in the presence of the jury.

The Court remarked that there was no objection to the jury withdrawing while the examination was going on.

The jury then retired, and the examination of the witness was continued. Forsythe was examined on the general subject of the dealings of Forsythe & Co. and Periolat with the county, with reference to his books and the "K" account. He was not examined on anything outside of the general matter. Some books were brought before the Grand Jury by Beardsley. Forsythe stated the extent to which he was familiar with the books, and told of others who were more familiar with them.

BEFORE BEING GRANTED IMMUNITY,

I don't think Forsythe had anything to say. He was taken out of the room and went down stairs with the foreman and State's Attorney. When he returned the understanding was that he had been granted immunity. He was before the Grand Jury several times.

Cross-examined: My understanding was that the Grand Jury did not know what crime they were investigating. Could not say whether the question of bribery was presented, or whether Forsythe was subpœnaed to produce his books. I do not know that he brought any. Books were on the table when we got there in the morning. Forsythe was asked a great many questions about his knowledge of matters in his books. I don't think he ever said that he had any special knowledge of what was in them. We were trying to find out what the County Commissioners had been guilty of,—trying to get the facts. The State's Attorney was to fix the crime.

A. A. Sprague, another member of the Grand Jury, also testified that Forsythe was examined only with reference to the transactions of his firm with the county. He testified about the "K" account. He refused to testify until granted immunity. Could not say whether, at the time he was examined, the charge was determined to be bribery or conspiracy.

Cross-examined: Do not recollect that the question of bribery was discussed by the jury, and that indictments were not returned because there was not sufficient evidence.

The testimony of Forsythe, as reported before the Grand Jury, was handed to the Court that he might read it.

Mr. Smith then put Forsythe himself on the stand. Forsythe said he was not subpœnaed to produce his books. He did not produce them, and was not called on to produce them that he remembered. He did not remember looking into any books, nor was his attention called to any entries in them.

Cross-examined: I don't remember whether I was asked about the books.

Judge Otis, the foreman of the Grand Jury, was next called, and testified to the same effect as his associates. He stated that Forsythe was also asked about money being placed in envelopes and left in his safe for certain parties. That was with reference to the lots of goods for the County Hospital.

Mr. Storrs submitted that the prosecution had brought themselves within the rule laid down by the Court Wednesday.

The Court thought that the evidence showed that Forsythe was so examined before the Grand Jury that he could never be properly indicted or punished for a conspiracy as to the matters that were spoken of. The indictment against him

SHOULD BE DISMISSED.

Mr. Smith made a few remarks, going over the ground taken by the defense Wednesday.

The Court, however, held that, as Forsythe could not be prosecuted, he could not shield himself behind his privilege.

The jury were then brought in.

The Court suggested that, before going further, the indictments against Forsythe be dismissed.

This was done by the State's Attorney.

Mr. Forsythe was then put on the stand, and testified thus: I saw something in the books charged to "K." I know nothing about it myself. I never had any conversation with Periolat about it that I recollect.

Q.—Did you not testify before the Grand Jury that you had had? Objected to and objection sustained.

Witness continued: I presume I have seen the "K" account. I don't know that it is still in the books of my own knowledge. I don't know that any change has been made in it since the books were before the Grand Jury. I may have looked at the account.

Q.—What was the account? Objected to; objection sustained.

Mr. Storrs called for the books.

Mr. Smith—Whom do you call on?

Mr. Storrs—Forsythe or you.

The Court said it had been brought out that the books were in the possession of counsel. The call was proper.

Forsythe said he didn't know what books were in Mr. Reed's vault, but Mr. Reed told him to get an express wagon and fetch the two packages of books over to court.

JOHN COMISKEY,

Clerk of the County Board, was recalled, and explained the manner of making and filling requisitions for goods, and the method of payment to the contractors. The requisitions were made out by Kimberly, the Warden of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum, and sent to the Committee on Public Charities, who reported them to the Board. If approved, the Warden got a copy, and gave it to the contractors to be filled. The contractors sent in their bills with an affidavit attached that they were correct. The bills were approved by the Board and a voucher issued on the Treasurer.

State's-Attorney Mills introduced in evidence about an armful of requisitions made by Kimberly between June, 1874, to November, 1875, Comiskey identifying Kimberly's signature.

After recess the prosecution introduced in evidence the bills presented by Periolat in 1875 and 1876 for supplies furnished, and also an additional lot of Kimberly's requisitions, to all of which the defense objected on the ground of irrelevancy. The documents were identified by Comiskey.

In response to a question by Mr. Smith, Comiskey said the requisitions amounted to nothing until acted upon by the County Board.

James Forsythe was then recalled. [Book shown him.] I presume that was one of our books. I wouldn't swear that I had ever seen the last leaf headed "Dec. 28, balance K account." I saw part of the "K" account from which that was transferred. I couldn't say whether that book contains the whole of it.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Periolat about that account? Objected to, since Periolat was not on trial.

The Court thought the prosecution had a right to prove what Periolat said, for the purpose of showing that he was in the conspiracy. In order to convict a man on trial it must be shown that there was a conspiracy between him and Periolat.

Mr. Reed said that, in the trial of the other cases, Judge Rogers held, after argument, that before he allowed Periolat's declarations to be introduced into evidence, it must be established that the defendants on trial were connected with the conspiracy, because it would be unjust to them to allow the declarations of a man not on trial to influence the jury.

Mr. Smith contended that the parties on trial could not be connected with a conspiracy by the declarations of an outsider.

The question was withdrawn "for the present."

Witness proceeded: [Another book handed him.] That is the firm's ledger. Don't know that I ever saw the account of A. B. Johnson on page 213. I had nothing to do with the books. When I wanted to know anything about them I asked Mr. Beardsley, the book-keeper. Think I saw Johnson once in the store. Was introduced to him by Periolat in 1874. I do not know of any goods being delivered to him. Know of statements being made out for him. Do not know that they were sent or delivered to him. I presume I

MAY HAVE DIRECTED

them to be sent to him. Don't know that I ever saw Johnson in the store after that direction was given. The account was settled with money. I don't know who paid it. The account was balanced on the books. I do not know whether it was charged to profit and loss.

Mr. Storrs—"Look at the book," and handed it to the witness with a smile.

Mr. Smith—Wait!

Mr. Storrs—Yes; wait, wait, wait. [Smiles.]

Mr. Smith—Wait till the clown sits down. [Laughter.]

The Court did not think there was anything to call for that remark.

Mr. Smith—He was making faces at me.

The Court—I will not allow gentlemen to conduct an examination in this court if they cannot do it without insulting the Court and counsel. Counsel must act like gentlemen or quit the case. I will not have bar-room or saloon manners introduced into this court-room. If there is anything objectionable call my attention to it, and I will protect you. If counsel do not conduct themselves decorously, they shall not take part in the conduct of a case, on either side. If this case cannot be conducted in a proper manner the Court shall be closed up.

[Mr. Smith felt the rebuke so keenly that he left the court subsequently to cool off.]

The examination of Forsythe was resumed, and there were no more outbursts.

Q.—Was the account charged to profit and loss?

Objected to, on the ground that the books could not bind Johnson.

Mr. Storrs urged that a conspiracy was an independent fact, and need never be proved. It was sufficient if proved by independent facts from which the jury might draw the inference that those acts, having a legitimate final result, were the outcome of previous fraudulent combination.

The Court said he would allow it to be shown that the firm let Johnson have goods, and had never been paid for them. If the books indicated a sort of settlement, they had a right to explain it. But they had

NO RIGHT TO MAKE EVIDENCE

against him from the books to connect him with the conspiracy.

Mr. Reed contended that, before the prosecution could introduce any statement of Forsythe derived from the books, they must prove that he knew that the goods were sold and delivered to Johnson, and received and accepted by him; and, if the books showed any charge to profit and loss, it must be shown that Johnson was a party to it.

Mr. Storrs withdrew the question "in order to present another."

Mr. Swett protested against the attempt to get in "some of this evidence."

Mr. Storrs proposed to argue the full question, and wanted the other side to produce all their authorities before he began, the defense having the close.

After some talk it was decided to adjourn until this morning. Therefore, the attention of the Court will be occupied to-day with a joint debate on the question of the admissibility of the ledger entry, which indicates a transfer of Johnson's account to profit and loss, the defense claiming that he cannot be bound by an act of Periolat, Beardsley, or Forsythe, and the prosecution that he can, under the circumstances.

A MORMON MURDERER.

Indicting a Danite Chief—He Promises to Make a Full Confession—Drunk When Arrested.

By Telegraph to New York Herald

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29.—Orin Porter Rockwell, the notorious Mormon murderer and accredited chief of the Danites, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury of the First Judicial District of the Territory, now in session at Provo, for his participation in what is generally known as the Aitken massacre, which occurred in the central part of the Territory, a hundred miles south of this city, in 1858. Rockwell was arrested in this city to-day by the United States Marshal, and conveyed to the Penitentiary for safe keeping. He was in a state of intoxication when arrested, and talked loudly of writing his confessions, as Bill Hickman, his former associate in crime, had done.

Bishop Robert T. Burton, the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, who was arrested some months ago for the murder of Joseph Morris, the rival prophet of Brigham Young, in 1862, and Dr. Jeter Clinton, who was also arrested about the same time on the charge of murdering Elder John Banks, the counselor of Morris, have both been released from custody on $15,000 and $10,000 bail respectively.

The arrest of Rockwell is regarded here as an important step on the part of the officers of the law, exhibiting as it does that there is a disposition on the part of the Grand Jury to bring this notorious criminal to answer for his bloody deeds. He has been the ready tool of the Mormon leaders from almost the foundation of their Church to carry on their vengeance against their enemies. He was accused as far back as 1840 of having made an attempt to assassinate Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs, of Missouri, but the Governor escaped with his life, though he was very seriously wounded and never wholly recovered. It is a matter of common belief here that it was Rockwell, with his associates, who murdered Secretary Almon W. Babbitt and his companions at Ash Hollow, on the Plains, in 1857. A few days after the murder of Mr. Babbitt a small party of apostate Mormons, leaving this city for the States, were also murdered. That Rockwell was sent on the plains to "put them out of the way" is not doubted here. That he was the chief of the party who killed the Aitkens and their associates while on their way to California everybody believes; but what evidence the Grand Jury was in possession of on which to indict him is yet unknown. He is generally believed to have committed several murders, and there is a strong hope that he will carry out his promise to-day, and publish his confession. He is a man of small stature, but very wiry, and now about 60 years of age. He has never followed any settled course of life, and has lived more on horseback than at home. Of late years he has owned large droves of horses, and has accumulated quite an amount of money. For the last seven or eight years he has given himself up to almost constant intoxication, to drown the reproaches of conscience, it is believed. It was he who interrupted Vice-President Colfax in the midst of his speech at the Townsend House, and then made the astounding statement to that public meeting that "he had never killed anybody who didn't want to be killed, or deserved to be killed, anyhow!"

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—A man named Henry Kuhlle, 50 years of age, who followed the business of scissors and knife grinding, committed suicide last night by cutting a vein of his arm and bleeding to death. He was a consumptive, and had been unable to work for several months. He left a letter stating that he preferred death by suicide to constant suffering. He leaves three children.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 4.—A special to the Dayton *Journal* from Washington Court-House gives particulars of a suicide and murder that occurred there to-day. Crosby Hayes, a wealthy farmer, living six miles from Washington, commited suicide by hanging himself in a woodshed adjoining his own residence. No cause is assigned for the act. He had been cheerful and in good health. Hayes was 35 years old, and leaves a family well provided for.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct 4.—A young woman named Clara Challenger died here to-day from the effects of poison administered by her own hand. She took the fatal draft yesterday while in a fit of mental despondency.

ROSE—DOUGLAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 4.—The latest move in the celebrated University controversy was made this afternoon. Notice of the trial of the libel suit of Preston B. Rose vs. Silas H. Douglas, at the October term of court, was served on Ed Kinne, Douglas' lawyer. This case was commenced in June, 1876, and has since been hanging fire. The declaration on the suit set forth, among other things, that Douglas procured the publication in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Dec. 2, 1875, of an article headed, "Peculation by one of the under-officials of the Chemical Department of the Michigan University," maliciously charging said under-official (meaning Rose) with being an embezzler and forger. Fifty thousand dollars' damages are claimed. Wirt Dexter and Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, have been secured by Rose as attorneys.

CALLS FOR $50,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 4.—W. C. Crum, one of the *Express* proprietors, owning a fourth interest, has sued the *Evening Express* Printing Company for $50,000 for publishing a libelous article from the Chicago *Times* of Saturday last, and accompanying it with a libelous editorial, after being duly warned in advance by Mr. Crum of the libelous character of said article. Mr. Crum has secured two of the ablest lawyers in the State as his counsel.

SCARCITY OF CROTON.

Boyd's Corners Storage-Reservoir Nearly Exhausted—Springs Drying Up.

Kirk Lake and Mahopac Tapped for a Supply—Conflict with the Farmers.

New York Herald, Oct. 3.

New York is in danger of suffering from a great scarcity of water, if not from an actual famine. There has not been rainfall enough during the past two months to affect the streams which supply Croton Lake in the slightest degree. During the month of September something less than one inch and a half of rain fell, but the ground was so parched that it absorbed it all and left no surplus to quench the thirst of New Yorkers. True, the meadows looked fresher for it, but none found its way into the reservoir. Since the 17th of last month only three-eighths of an inch has fallen, and the whole region of the water-shed is parched, wells and springs are fast drying up, the smaller streams have disappeared entirely, and the larger ones have dwindled to mere threads. The whole supply of the department is at present drawn from fourteen small lakes, one or two of which were never before drawn upon. If there are not heavy rainfalls within the next fortnight, Engineer-in-Charge Emmett expresses the opinion that it will be necessary to go to some of the lakes with big steam-pumps and dry them up. Commissioner Campbell yesterday sent a communication to the Police Board requesting that the police be directed to attend more strictly to the enforcement of the ordinance against the unnecessary waste of the Croton. The Commissioner says that no water has passed over the Croton dam for over ninety days, and that the enormous drain upon the present sources of supply renders the utmost economy in the use of water absolutely necessary. In spite of the repeated warnings of the *Herald* that the supply was running short, the waste and consumption of the precious liquid in this city has not decreased, hence the action of Commissioner Campbell.

GUARDING THE SUPPLY.

The citizens of New York who rose yesterday morning and dipped into the refreshing bath, or drew from the ready faucet the water to prepare the morning meal, did not know that on the banks of distant lakes, in Putnam County, hundreds of men were keeping, and had kept through the lonely hours of the night, an armed watch to preserve intact the little streams which gently flowed out into the darkness on their way to the distant metropolis. Commissioner of Public Works Campbell has sixty men encamped upon the shores of La Kirk Lake, and 150 remain under orders day and night upon the banks of Lake Mahopac. The residents of that immediate region are in arms to prevent the draining of their lakes. They have on two occasions within a few days gathered to the number of nearly 100, and have dammed the outlet of Lake Mahopac in defiance of the Board of Public Works and its employes, and they announce their intention of forcibly preventing the waters from being drawn off. They claim that the reduction of the lakes ruins their property.

It is alleged that their counsel have told them that they will be justified in maintaining what they call their rights by force, and even by shedding blood. These people, it is said, are led in the movement by the proprietors of hotels upon the shores of the lake. They claim that the department has already drawn off so much water that the surface has been reduced below the flume which marks the legal limit. Last year they say it was reduced in like manner, and, although it was dammed all winter and spring, it did not recover, as it is fed only by springs and wells. They claim that by the reduction of the waters their guests are driven away and their business injured. The farmers of the vicinage are in sympathy with the hotel-keepers, for they hold that, when the hotels are filled, they find a local market for their produce. Further, they claim that malaria is produced by the rotting vegetable matter left exposed on its banks by the drawn-off water.

TAPPING LAKE MAHOPAC.

When the scarcity began to make itself apparent, early last month, the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners was nearly exhausted, and Mr. Emmett opened the outlet at Lake Mahopac, which had remained dammed since last summer, and obtained therefrom a goodly flow of water. This continued steadily until last Saturday morning, when a force of about fifty men, residents of the vicinity, made their appearance on the scene, and declared their intention of filling up the outlet and cutting off the supply. They were joined by others until they numbered about seventy-five. It is stated that the leaders were the proprietors of the hotels along the lake-shore, and Mr. Ganung, a master-mason, who owns a very small island in the lake. Falling to with picks and shovels, the gang threw earth, rocks, and brushwood into the sluiceway, and by 12 o'clock the water was dammed completely, and the channel from the lake filled up for a distance of seventy-five feet. Word was sent to Mr. Emmett informing him of the occurrence, and he at once collected a force of 100 workmen from the storage reservoir in course of erection near Brewster's, and by 4 o'clock that afternoon the work of the Mahopacans was fast being undone. At 10 o'clock Saturday night the channel was dug out sufficiently to permit a stream twelve inches deep to flow. The work completed, the men were allowed to retire to rest in barns and outbuildings on the adjoining grounds, with the exception of a small number left to guard the spot until morning and give the alarm should the enemy reappear. Nothing occurred during the remainder of the night, and on Sunday the place was left under the guard of a few men. On Sunday night these were driven off by the party who had previously filled up the sluice. They approached in a body, and it is alleged that they were armed, and that one of them fired a shot, but whether it was aimed at the watchmen, or merely intended to frighten them, does not appear. At any rate, the guards were driven away, and the new-comers went to work to shovel back the much-disturbed clay into the channel. The watchmen reported at once to Mr. Emmett, at Carmel, some miles distant; and he instantly dispatched a messenger to the works at Brewster's, with orders to send 100 or 150 men to Lake Mahopac at once. These arrived on Monday morning, close upon the heels of the retiring enemy, who had again completely filled up the channel. This time the "obstructionists" had rolled a number of very large stones into the outlet, and much difficulty was experienced in removing them. All day the work went on, and on Monday night the men were bivouacked upon the ground and among the neighboring barns. A watch was kept during the night, and yesterday morning work was resumed and the channel was open before noon. The workmen remained upon the ground, however, perfecting the work, until Mr. Emmett arrived last evening from the city, where he had been to consult Commissioner Campbell about the situation. It was decided to hold the force still upon the ground, and to resist all attempts to cut off the city's water-supply, even to the taking of life, should that become necessary. The force will not leave the lake until there is no longer danger of interference with the outlet, or until rainfalls shall relieve the officials from the necessity of drawing upon its waters.

KIRK LAKE TAPPED.

It was not placed under tribute yesterday, and probably will not for some days to come, as Mr. Emmett on Saturday morning began to draw from Kirk Lake, a smaller sheet of water lying little more than a stone's throw from Mahopac, and having a natural outlet into the same stream as the latter,—the Muscoot River, which empties into the Croton River lower down. This lake had been allowed to rest for some time, and there was a depth of sixteen feet above the flume, which marks the lowest point to which the waters may be drawn off. There was a splendid "head" to the stream, and it is now running out at the rate of 20,000,000 gallons a day. Fearing that this would also be dammed by the residents, a force of sixty men was placed on the spot at 5 o'clock Monday morning by the department, and there they have camped and will remain till further notice from Commissioner Campbell.

THE CITY'S RIGHT TO THE WATER.

Commissioner Campbell was visited by a *Herald* reporter yesterday in relation to the trouble. He said:

"There was a law passed last winter by which the city can acquire a title to and draw water from Lake Mahopac and all the other lakes of that region by having Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the damages to owners of contiguous lands. It passed the Legislature late in the session, and was signed by the Governor at almost the last moment. In consequence of these delays, notice has not yet been served; but the petition will be presented on the 20th of this month, the Commissioners will be at once appointed, and whatever damages they shall say has accrued to residents of the lake region on account of the draining of the waters shall be paid. Prior to the appointment of these Commissioners the Commissioner of Public Works was to have power to treat with these people. I endeavored to see what terms I could make with them. My agent negotiated in the matter. We wanted to ascertain what damages would be claimed. One party demanded $50,000, but the property claimed to be damaged was valued at only half of that sum. Two suits for damages were tried in the courts, and the plaintiffs were awarded six and a quarter cents damages in each case. These people fancy that the city is wealthy, and can afford to pay immense sums for a very slight advantage. They estimate the quantity of water drawn off in gallons, and, claiming to own the water, they contend they should be paid for it by the gallon. Some few were found to be more moderate in their demands, but, on the whole, I could make no arrangement with them. We have never paid out one cent yet for the water taken from any of the lakes. We claim that the State owns Lake Mahopac, and not these people; and we have been given permission by the Lake Mahopac Manufacturing Company, which controls the waters, to draw them off. We have not settled what amount we are to pay the Company, and will leave it to the coming Commissioners to decide. The fact that the Supreme Court awarded the plaintiffs in the two suits alluded to nothing but nominal damages shows that the courts approve of our course, and will sustain our right to the water. Meantime New York needs good water, and she must and shall have it, cost what it may. We should be sorry, of course, to be obliged to use force; but the water we must have. Mr. Emmett has written letters to these people and has talked with them, telling them they had redress in the courts if they felt aggrieved, and that they might safely submit their claims to the Commissioners to be appointed. If, in spite of all this, they set themselves up in defiance of the laws, they must take the consequences. Among the statements made in the claims for damages set up by the Mahopacers who received the six and a quarter cents verdict was one to the effect that malarial fever was produced by lowering the waters of the lake. The first time the city ever drew upon that sheet of water was in 1870. In 1871 a fever of that kind prevailed in the vicinity, but Mr. Campbell claims that as the shores of the lake are clear, hard, and free from vegetable matter, no mischief is done by drawing off a few feet of water. The fever has, by some, been attributed to the fact that a great deal of new ground was turned up in the vicinity about the time that disease prevailed. The railroad to the lake was built and other works involving a great deal of digging were done at that time. We did not draw any water from Lake Mahopac after 1870 until last year, when we drew off so much as to reduce the surface much lower than we did in 1870; yet no fevers or illness of any kind followed, and that would seem to prove that the fever of 1871 was attributable to some other cause."

ECONOMIZING THE WATER.

A new signal was adopted and promulgated through the Fire Department last night by which in case of conflagration the keepers of the reservoir can be notified direct from the signal-boxes to increase the supply of water. This was done in view of the scarcity of water and the necessity of economizing it.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works was notified yesterday by Chief Engineer Van Buren that there is only six feet four inches depth of water in the Hempstead Storage Reservoir. The Board has ordered, in view of this fact, for the purpose of economizing the water consumption, that all the public fountains be stopped from flowing at once, and they request that the hand hose-pipes be laid away for the present.

JACOB THOMPSON.

An Extraordinary Admission—How He Accepted a Secession Mission, and Retained His Place in Buchanan's Cabinet.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* prints a letter from Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, dated at that city, Sept. 21, in which he denies some recent statements made by the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and says:

Having said this much about this most remarkable revelation, I feel bound, in the vindication of the truth of history, and in justice to the memory of the Chief Magistrate who held the reins of Government in the most trying crisis in the history of the Government, to explain some of the facts connected with my mission to North Carolina. Some time in the month of December, 1860, when I was Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of Mississippi sent me a letter requesting me to act as a Commissioner of that State to the State of North Carolina, and urge her to co-operate with Mississippi in measures for the protection and maintenance of Southern rights. This appointment was unexpected, and took me by surprise. I was known as a Co-operationist, and was opposed to separate State action. I believed that all the Southern States should have a perfect understanding with each other, and, when the time came for movement,—if movement must be made,—they should all act together and simultaneously. At that time Mr. Buchanan had sent to Congress his very able message, in which he had denounced secession as a heresy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. I differed from the message in this: That, while I admitted the Constitution did not provide this remedy for the States, yet each had retained the right, from which they had never parted, to withdraw for cause the powers they had conferred upon the General Government, and resume the full exercise of them. But, as I held, no man would justify secession which was not sufficient to justify revolution; and as there was not, and could not be, during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, any justifying cause of secession, and as our difference was a mere abstract one, I could with propriety hold my place in the Cabinet. When the Governor's letter was received, and I had determined it was my duty to accept the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President, and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the Legislature of North Carolina. At first he tried to dissuade me from going, but as I persisted he insisted upon knowing what I proposed to do. I unbosomed myself to him with the utmost frankness. I told him that an exciting canvass was going on in Mississippi on the subject of secession; that I was opposed to any hasty and hurried action on the part of the State, but he knew my conviction was that I owed my primary allegiance to my State, and whatever destiny she chose must necessarily be my destiny; as yet there was no existing cause which would justify secession; there would be none during his Administration; and if the States of the South could and would co-operate and appoint a future day for a united movement, and this was known to the whole country, and we could avoid a conflict of arms and bloodshed, Congress, which was then in session, could, and probably would in the meantime, provide some compromise which would remove from the Southern mind any apprehension of an invasion of their rights of property. I could hurry up North Carolina; she thereby would acquire an influence to hold back Mississippi and the Gulf States. To this end I would visit the State. All the influence possible should be exerted to induce the States to have a full and candid understanding of the rights of Southern men in their slave-property. Unless that was reached, I foresaw that a disruption of the Union was inevitable. If the President preferred, I would at once resign, or hold my place—just as he desired. To this he frankly replied that, while he feared I would be subject to misconstruction, yet he would not say he wished me to resign. And, with that leave of absence, I visited North Carolina.

CURRENT OPINION.

Senator Conkling is a strong man, but he is not strong enough to ride the storm he has provoked.—*Boston Advertiser (Rep.).*

Maybe that Conkling got his instructions when in England. Maybe Tilden and Hendricks set up the job.—*Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).*

Wade Hampton's Louisville speech did him great credit. He is rapidly coming to the front as the leader of the young South, which is intent upon establishing genuine friendly relations with the North.—*New Orleans Times (Dem.).*

No Chief Magistrate has ever succeeded in fulfilling the promises of the platform upon which he was elected more truly than has the able and excellent President who is now, in a remarkable manner, winning the respect and affection of the citizens of every portion of the country.—*Zion's Herald (Religious).*

The result of the Republican State Convention in New York confirms the opinions we have heretofore expressed, that the old political parties, based upon the issues of the past, are in process of rapid disintegration; and that the time is close at hand when new combinations must inevitably arise to deal with the questions of the present and also of the future.—*Boston Herald (Ind.).*

President Hayes is right: "The great trouble is over." There will be malcontents in both sections; there will be wiseacres in the North laboring to demonstrate the constitutional right of the Federal Government to protect the negro by the bayonet; there will be roughs in the South to waylay him, to abuse him, to destroy his churches and his school-houses. But the way to conquer Eden is not by the sword.—*Christian Union (Religious).*

It is beyond all question that our present political status is due to Mr. Hayes' good will. We hold, then, that Gov. Hampton has set us a good example in acknowledging, on behalf of South Carolina, a debt of gratitude toward Mr. Hayes. And we think that not only gratitude, but national courtesy, justifies the hospitable advances which have been made by several Southern States to the President and his party in view of their pending tour.—*New Orleans Picayune (Dem.).*

Quite a sensational report of an interview with Gen. Grant has been going the rounds of the newspapers of late, that is so full of inaccuracies as to cause some doubt of its authenticity. In this report the ex-President is made to say that he never attempted to degrade Senator Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee; and the falsity of this is attested by some ten Senators still living, who know that he worked hard to have Sumner removed, using his own influence directly for this purpose, and forcing his Cabinet Ministers to urge on their friends in the Senate to vote against Sumner. It is very unpleasant to open these old political wounds, but there is a plain duty to be performed in defending the character of a great statesman who is defenseless himself by reason of his silence in the grave.—*Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).*

Gen. McClellan will doubtless see the propriety, under present circumstances, of refraining from any further argument in favor of an enlargement of the regular army. His *Harper's Monthly* article presented his view of the matter; but when we find that, after he had written his letter accepting the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, he gave an interviewer of the *World* his opinion that an enlargement of the regular army is absolutely necessary, we must assure him that this is not the doctrine of the Democratic party, nor will it be found in accordance with Democratic policy.—*New York Sun (Dem.).*

Senator Roscoe Conkling has certainly succeeded in two things. He has aroused a strong feeling for President Hayes among thousands of influential citizens of New York who have heretofore been indifferent to the National Administration; and he has developed a strong sentiment against what are generally called "machine politicians." . . . The attempt of a mere politician like Senator Conkling to arrest his [the President's] brave efforts, simply to keep a set of "machine politicians" in power, looks like something more than malignity; and it would be a shocking spectacle if this attempt did not arouse, as it has aroused, the very best elements of society on the right side.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

It strikes us that Louisiana should promptly follow in the footsteps of Virginia in this matter [the Moffet Register]. A million dollars of revenue a year, which such a law would easily raise in this State, would greatly relieve real estate, business, and industry from the heavy burdens they have now to bear, and would, in fine, benefit the State in a thousand ways. In a few months, by the time the Legislature meets, Virginia will have fully tested this law, and shown its advantages. If it proves successful, as we believe it will, a similar law should be enacted in this State. Such a tax must be of benefit to every interest and business in the State, and we have no doubt that all—farmer, merchant, and mechanic—will favor its prompt passage by the Legislature as a necessary relief for our impoverished State. Let us have the Moffet Register and a million dollars more of revenue each year.—*New Orleans Democrat (Dem.).*

The greatest thinkers of the world do not agree as to whether inflation or contraction is the greater evil, but all agree that both of them are inseparably connected with any and every system of paper money. But, if the people will have paper money, they must suffer the evil of inflation; and, if the paper money is not repudiated, they must suffer the long agony of contraction; while, if the paper money is repudiated, they must suffer at once the absolute destruction of all values. The evils of a paper-money system are well understood in this country, and the people are too well informed to allow any party to impose such a burden on them again. They have gained this knowledge at a frightful cost, but, thank God! they have learned the lesson.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register (Dem.).*

It is a very easy problem that is presented between Mr. Conkling and the President. Either the New York Senator is for or against the Administration. There is no room in the nature of things for the judicial attitude of neutrality in which Mr. Conkling seeks to place himself. The man who is not with the Administration in its purposes is against it. A close reading of the Gospels will be of advantage to Mr. Conkling on this particular point. The people are with the President. The restoration of business prosperity, which cannot come unless we have political tranquillity, is worth a great deal more to the country than either the ambitions or piques of men, be they as great as the New York Senator undoubtedly is. In this case Mr. Conkling has made a grievous mistake. In harmony with the great body of the Republican party, he was a power. Against that body, he will be surprised to see how valueless he is, and how the great work of government will not even be hindered by his fatuity.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

The tour of Mr. Hayes through the South cannot fail to be productive of good. If it does nothing else, it will acquaint the President, more accurately than anything else could have done, with the people of the South. He will find by actual observation that this section has been slandered—foully and knowingly slandered—by its enemies. Where he has been led to look for a race of sulking, barbaric, turbulent politicians, he will find a bright, active, prosperous, and happy people, turbulent only with the energy of rehabilitation. Where he has been led to look for a race of bleeding, starving, oppressed negroes, he will find a host of careless, contented darkies, protected in all their rights, encouraged in their legitimate aspirations, and mingling happily with the white people in the processions that line his route of travel. The scales will fall from his eyes, and he will return to the Capital much better capacitated for the treatment of Governmental issues than he ever has been.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).*

At the New York Republican Convention at Rochester, the Temporary Chairman, a Mr. Piatt, got off a violent philippic against the Administration, in terms so direct and insulting that it produced frequent hisses from those present. But what seems the most astounding is, that Mr. Conkling, who was seated prominently in the Convention, toward the close joined earnestly in the applause and cheers. Of the gross impropriety of such a course by the leading Senator from New York, one who was a candidate for the position now filled by President Hayes, there can be no doubt. That he has an undoubted right to disagree with the policy of the latter, there can be no question. But it may be doubted whether, either as a Senator, Republican, citizen, or gentleman, he could thus give public expression of approval to an ill-natured, ill-mannered, and unwise speech, without at once assuming the bad eminence of a disappointed partisan and lean patriot.—*San Francisco Call (Rep.).*

But, whatever the result of the election in this State, there is no room to doubt that good to the country will grow out of the Rochester evil. The effect of the preposterous proceedings of the Convention already is to make what was a listless approval of the President's measures a hearty and aggressive approval. It had been taken for granted in some quarters that the measures were getting on well enough, and were in no need of any special encouragement. Or it had been believed that there was no serious opposition to them; that even the politicians who at first were inclined to obstruct reform had come to acquiesce in it. Now that it is seen that there really is a bitter hostility to the President, that it is put forward in the name of the very party which ought to support him, and that the most unscrupulous and scandalous means are used to commit that party against its will to the opposition, there will be a rallying in behalf of the Administration, of the force and unity of which hitherto there has been no sign. The public opinion, which is sure to make itself known, not only will sustain the President in what he has done, but will also encourage him to go forward with greater confidence and decision.—*New York Evening Post (Rep.).*

FINANCIAL.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Wellfleet Savings Bank at Cape Cod suspended yesterday, owing to the run. There is a general panic on the Cape among savings-bank depositors, and probably all the banks will close until confidence is restored.

Grant and Sumner.

Boston Commonwealth.

The ex-President's charge that Mr. Sumner was untruthful had its rise in the matter of the annexation of Santo Domingo. The story of that misunderstanding is an interesting one. Mr. Sumner was dining, one Sunday evening, at his own house, with John W. Forney and Ben Perley Poore, when the President was announced, with the message that he very much desired to confer with the Senator on an important matter. The dinner being nearly concluded, the Senator sent word he would see the President at once. Upon this Mr. Poore rose and retired. Mr. Forney was leaving the room as the President was ushered in. "Don't go," said the President; "I should like to have you remain and hear what I have to say." The Colonel accordingly reseated himself, and the Senator and himself composed themselves to hear the President's communication. Gen. Grant then said he had been thinking a good deal about the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States. The country had been offered to the United States; it was fruitful in many products that we needed, and moreover it was eminently fitted for a naval and coaling station; it would prove an important outpost in case of war; and, in short, the advantages were all in favor, as he looked at it, of its acquisition. "Now, I am told," continued the President, "that you are Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, before whom such matters come, and that if you will aid it the thing can be accomplished." The Senator interrupted by saying he was Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, not of the Judiciary, and that that Committee would have such a matter in charge. The President accepted the correction (though he subsequently several times made the same mistake), and continued the advocacy with much earnestness, finally appealing to the Senator to personally aid him. The Senator answered these strong entreaties with: "Well, Mr. President, I am a Republican and an Administration man, and I will do all I can properly to make your Administration a success. I will give the subject my best thought, and will do all I can rightly and consistently to aid you." The interview soon after ended, and the President withdrew.

It Pays to Be Honest.

Detroit Free Press.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stranger made a purchase at a Woodward avenue drug store, and as soon as he could pocket his change he rushed out doors, as if in a great hurry. Ten minutes later a man who knew him met him at the City-Hall with a face so long that he inquired:

"Why, what has happened now?"

"Bought a cake of soap up here a ways—threw down $5—thought the druggist gave me back seven—hurried out fast as I could—counted it over once more, and found I was 50 cents short of my right change! Would you go back and tell him?"

TEXAS.

A Trip from Northeast to Southwest Through the State.

Descriptions of Austin, San Antonio, and Other Places.

A Rich and Thriving Country---The Delights of Camping Out.

Charms of the Climate---The Success of the German Colony.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—My last letter to THE TRIBUNE and my first from Texas gave the results of my observations in the northern counties of the State traversed by the two parallel lines of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, with a trip over that portion of the Texas Central which connects the two from Sherman to Dallas, and closing with the trip from the latter place to Longview, where I connected with the International & Great Northern Railroad, whose present terminus is Austin, the State Capital. Taking the cars at Longview, the route for some 100 miles in a southwesterly direction is through the pine and oak forests. These are rich and valuable as a lumber-supply to the vast prairie country to the west. Many large farms have been opened on the best of these lands, but the soil is thin, and the crops small in comparison with those of the prairie country, and I noticed wherever water was standing along the beds of the creeks it had the same green, unwholesome look that I everywhere noticed in the timbered lands of Arkansas, strongly suggestive of shakes. In point of fact, aside from the question of the productiveness of the soil, I feel confident that in this Southern climate people need the free, unobstructed sweep of the winds of the prairies, both for comfort and health.

Night shut down upon us before we had emerged from the timber region. On awakening in the morning the first thing that greeted my vision was a genuine Northern Illinois prairie, familiar in all its aspects except its great fields of cotton. In all others—its substantial farm-houses and fences, its stubble fields and straw piles, its corn-fields, and its groves of timber—it looked like home. The next was a clear, running stream,—the first I had yet seen,—its waters as clear and sparkling as I ever saw in New England. Half-past 8 in the morning brought us to

AUSTIN, THE STATE CAPITAL,

a beautiful city of about 20,000 inhabitants, on the east bank of the Colorado River. The bluffy and somewhat broken ground bordering the river gives great variety to the surface, and, while involving considerable cost to properly grade some of the principal business streets, affords some very beautiful and commanding sites for the location of public buildings and private residences. The streets are very broad, the principal ones not less than 125 feet, with some very fine public buildings and business-blocks. Some of the most recent of these are built of a soft white limestone, almost as white as Vermont marble, which is quarried from the bluffs close at hand, and so soft when taken from the quarry that it is easily cut into any desired shape by a common cross-cut saw in the hands of two men, who will saw a block in two almost as quickly and as easily as they would saw through a block of oak wood of the same size, though the stone hardens on exposure to the atmosphere.

Austin, and I think all Texan towns of any size, is as cosmopolitan in character as Chicago, with as great a variety of nationalities and occupations, as great diversity of opinions, political, social, and religious,—and as free a toleration of the same as can be found anywhere, and it seems to me that the same influences which have made the towns what they are in these respects are rapidly molding the entire State, and though Conservatism and Bourbonism may in some portions hold sway for a considerable time to come, they must eventually give way before the influence of this steady tide of emigration which is pouring into the State from all parts of the Union, and to some extent from Europe.

While in Austin I availed myself of the opportunity to gather information from the General Land Office in regard to the land system of the State and land titles. There has been a great deal of fraud perpetrated in the sale of Texas lands with defective or fraudulent titles, and, with the increasing interest in regard to the State, the danger in this direction will be increased. Hence I have endeavored to obtain such information as would enable Northern purchasers to avoid being so defrauded, but this must be reserved to another letter.

GOV. HUBBARD,

to whom I was furnished with a letter of introduction, and than whom a more genial and courteous gentleman can hardly be found, entered very heartily into the objects and purposes of my visit to the State, and furnished me with information and letters to citizens and officials in different parts which will very materially aid me, and will, I hope, enable me to solve the problem of how to bring the workingman at the North and the land-owner at the South together on terms that will be for the mutual advantage of both. The working-out of this problem will occupy my time for the next week or ten days, and the results will be communicated to the readers of THE TRIBUNE as soon as ascertained.

I found that lands in these central counties were but about half the price of those in the northern counties, while fully equal in quality and productiveness. Lands selling for from $2.50 to $5 per acre, which would bring from $5 to $10 there. This is undoubtedly due to the fact of which I spoke in my former letter, that the wave of emigration from the North largely breaks and expends itself in these northern counties. I am endeavoring to make a careful and conscientious study of this portion of the State to ascertain if all the conditions of soil, climate, and health are as favorable for Northern men as in the northern counties, but have not yet proceeded far enough to express an opinion, but will in due time.

AUSTIN TO SAN ANTONIO.

Finding a party who wished to go to this place (San Antonio, eighty miles distant from Austin) by private conveyance, I was glad of the opportunity offered to see the country instead of going by rail to Houston and thence west to this place. Ten o'clock on Tuesday morning found us ready for a start. Our conveyance was a three-seated covered ambulance, with a pair of mules as a motive power, warranted to be good for four miles per hour. Our party consisted of three young men from Central New York,—two of whom had for a year or two been in Chicago,—an Italian restaurateur, going to San Antonio to prospect for a location for business, myself, and our Jehu. The young men were on their way to the grazing district to purchase land and stock and start a sheep-ranch.

Our road led along just at the base of the mountain, so-called, but really a district of broken, hilly, timbered lands on our right, with some rich valleys and fine springs of water, while on our left a rich prairie country extended, cut by numerous water-courses which made out of the mountains, and were bordered by timber, which was also frequent in groves and islands over the prairie. This, being on a main thoroughfare and bordering the broken timbered lands, was more improved and developed than any part of the State I had seen. Many times, as far as eye could reach over the prairie, it was an unbroken succession of improved farms—the hill district on our right and the broken land along the water-courses forming the only open land for stock, and here for the first time I found pastures for stock fenced. The improvements were of a very substantial character,—large, roomy houses, and fencing of either stone walls or red cedar, of both of which the hill country furnishes an abundance.

Our objective point for the night was San Marco, or, anglicized, Saint Marcus, the county-seat of Hays County, and thirty miles distant from Austin. Before reaching there, however, it was decided that it would be more in keeping with our character as explorers

TO CAMP

than to go to a hotel, and though a canvass of our camp equipage revealed a great many deficiencies, it was decided they could be all overcome. Our Italian friend—an ex-Count, by the way—volunteered to act as caterer and supply by purchase any deficiencies. Our camp was made on the bank of the Saint Marcus River, a stream seventy-five feet in width, two and a half feet deep, and with a current of three miles per hour. There would not ordinarily be anything remarkable in finding a stream of this size. But when the reader is informed that less than 400 yards from this point this entire body of water pours out of the base of a hill as clear, sparkling, and transparent as the Upper Lakes at Mackinaw, he will change his opinion. Nature seems to have set herself to work to do things on a grand scale in this country, and, instead of forming rivers by the slow process of the union of many tributary streams, sends them gushing out of the hillside in full strength and vigor. The Comal at New Braunfels and the San Antonio at this place are also specimens of her handiwork, making three of these remarkable streams within a distance of fifty miles, besides the Guadaloupe, which heads up in the hill country, and is formed in the usual way by tributaries.

While the rest of our party went to see where the river was born, our caterer went into town, and soon returned with fresh beef, eggs, coffee, sweet potatoes, and bread. By the purchase of a tin pail and the loan of a frying-pan we were put in a position of complete independence so far as cooking was concerned. Though there was but a single plate, knife and fork, one spoon, and two tin cups in the party, we made a meal that a King might have envied, if he could have had our appetites with it.

A convenient straw-pile furnished material for beds, and, wrapping ourselves in blankets, we lay down, with the stars for a canopy. O these delicious Texas nights, so calm, balmy, and delightful, with the ever-present Gulf breeze to cool and invigorate! As I lay in my blanket, I went back in thought to my last experience in camping, which was in the Lake Superior woods two years ago, and wondered how it was that here in this Southern climate, right in the heart of the cotton-belt, almost down to the home of the orange and sugar-cane, I am day by day experiencing in my own system that same feeling of invigoration and bracing up, the same tonic effects, that I used to go to the Lake Superior region to get. There is something about it which I cannot understand.

At half-past 3 in the morning we were called up by our Jehu to get an early start for our fifty-mile drive. Breakfast was dispatched, and at 5 a. m. we were on our way, passing over the same character of country as the day before, the hills on our right and prairie on our left. Twenty miles brought us to

NEW BRAUNFELS,

the centre of a large and flourishing German settlement, which has become well known throughout the country as the German Colony. From some of the original colonists I learned that the first settlement was made in 1844 by about fifty families, mainly poor people, with no means beyond what household effects they brought with them in German chests. They obtained their lands as homesteads without cost, and went to work with strong hands and willing hearts as their only capital. Other colonists from Germany joined them from time to time, as well as Germans from the North, until now there is a district of some thirty or forty miles square which is inhabited almost exclusively by Germans, and which forms one of the richest and best developed agricultural districts of the State. Many of the houses are built on the old European style,—a timber frame filled in with stone laid in mortar, leaving the face of the timber exposed. Many have curiously-designed projecting gables and galleries, while many others, evidently of recent origin, are built with all modern improvements. The farmers show a better and more thorough system of farming than I have found elsewhere. They claim an average yield, taking into account partial failures from droughts, grasshoppers, or other causes, of twenty bushels of wheat, sixty of oats, forty of barley, thirty of corn, and three-quarters of a bale of cotton, with much greater yield when the conditions are all favorable.

The village of New Braunfels, which is the largest in the district, has about 2,000 inhabitants; has good hotels, stores, churches, schools, and private residences; has a woolen-factory, carriage and wagon factories, breweries, and flouring-mills, and other minor manufactories. Formerly a good deal of wine was made, but it was so difficult to find a satisfactory market that the manufacture is now confined mainly to home supply. Taking it all together, this German community is a splendid example of what poor but industrious men can accomplish with no capital to start upon but their labor. Just as favorable conditions can now be found, for, though the land cannot be obtained free as homesteads without going to the frontier, the small amount it costs is more than offset by the advantages afforded by the opening up of the State by railroads, the building of towns, and opening of business of all kinds.

When within about fifteen miles of San Antonio we left the last of the German settlements, and the rest of the way was over a broken prairie country, and the last several miles through a mesquite country. This mesquite, though sometimes growing into trees of considerable size (depending upon the amount of moisture), is here of small growth,—ten or twelve feet high,—growing about as thick upon the ground as a peach-orchard is usually set, and at a distance much resembling an old peach-orchard. When of sufficient size, it makes very durable fence-posts, the heart wood being about the color of red cedar. The other timber is oak, the live-oak predominating, except in the bottom lands, and usually draped with its hanging festoons of Spanish moss. In crossing the Saint Marcus Bottom our road for nearly a mile was through the tall elm and oak timber draped with the moss, the ground free from underbrush, and it produced the finest effect I ever saw. One involuntarily felt like uncovering one's head, as on entering a cathedral. It was a place for worship and reverence.

SAN ANTONIO

is one of the oldest and most interesting towns on the continent. When all the region west of the Hudson was an unbroken wilderness, devoted Christian men and women had here erected temples to God, and taught the Indian the doctrines and rites of Christianity. The first Christian mission was established in 1703. This was afterwards removed to the Rio Grande, but after a time brought back, and in 1744 the church which now forms a part of the Cathedral was built, and four years later the Alamo was built, which was the scene of the tragedy in the Texan War of Independence in February, 1836, when the garrison of 186 men, including Travis, Lamar, Crockett, and other Texan leaders, were slaughtered to a man by an overwhelming force commanded by Santa Anna in person. No quarter being given, 520 Mexican dead incumbered the ground before the last Texan fell.

There are two other old mission buildings some three miles south of the city, but they are unused, and are suffered to fall into ruins. That forming a part of the Cathadral remains unaltered, except in the removal of the front wall, to enable it to from the rear of the Cathedral erected on its front. The priest in charge kindly invited me to his room, and there showed me the registry of Indian baptisms from 1703. They were in several large manuscript volumes in the Spanish language. Much of the writing was as neatly and elegantly executed as the old style of copper-plate engraving. The Alamo, fronting on the Alamo Plaza, though still belonging to the church, is not used for religious purposes, but is kept intact, except where some of the walls of the smaller buildings have fallen down. It ought to be bought by the State and preserved for its historic associations. Much of the town shows its original Spanish character, in its narrow streets opening here and there into a broad plaza, and in its old stone dwellings with solid timber roofs, covered with stones and earth to a depth of a foot or more. The modern streets are wide, with many fine buildings. Here as at Austin they are building of the soft white limestone, shaping the blocks with a saw. In building the cheap houses they build the walls up rough, then trim them down with a hatchet, and plaster outside and in.

MECHANICS

tell me there is plenty of work at low wages—or what they call low wages,—$2 to $2.50 per day for carpenters, masons, and stone-cutters. I think in all the towns I have been in that good workmen at these trades would readily find work, as there is a great deal of building going on in all of them, especially in Sherman, Fort Worth, and this place, all of which are railroad termini. The population of the town is about 18,000. Of these about 12,000 are Americans, 4,000 Mexicans, and 2,000 negroes.

The San Antonio River, of which I have before spoken, which heads in the hills three miles to the northwest, runs through the heart of the city in a very convoluted course, being crossed by large numbers of bridges. Its waters are as clear and sparkling as water can well be. All along its course are canvas bathing-houses about as large as the common army tent. Its current is as rapid as a fall of 600 feet between here and the Gulf will make it. Besides the river there are two or three creeks supplied by springs, which run through the town, being carried under street-crossings, but open at intervals along the street. They have the same sweet, pure water and rapid current as the river.

This town is on the border which divides the agricultural district on the east from the grazing district of the west and southwest, and immense transactions in cattle, sheep, wool, and ranches are made almost daily. At no distant day the International Railroad will extend its road from Austin to this place, and thence to the Gulf, opening up to this country a direct outlet to the northeast without having to go the roundabout way by Houston, as at present. In fact, there is more of railroad-building now being done in this State than in any other part of the Union. In Gov. Hubbard's address at the Centennial last year he stated that Texas was the only State in which the building of railroads was not practically suspended. The State grants to any company sixteen sections, or 10,240 acres, of land for every mile of railroad completed in the State and put in running order.

I have in this letter said nothing of the climate of this part of the State as indicated by temperatures and rain-fall. I am reserving those matters for an article upon this subject, when I shall have more fully studied this central and southeastern part of the State with reference to its adaptation for homes for Northern men. I hope also soon to be prepared to give the facts and conditions in regard to the renting of lands on shares or otherwise, in such a way as to enable any man with means sufficient to bring him here to make his own arrangements without the intervention or will of any third parties or middlemen.

O. C. GIBBS.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

OCTOBER.

What is there in the gay October
To make us sad, or even sober?
Earth never wove a robe so bright,
Nor eye beheld such gorgeous light.
The red leaves spring, and leap, and fly,
Like fairy phantoms from the sky;
Then in clustered mounds they lie,
Like coals of fire, heaped up to die.

In these bright October days,
Hearts are full of thankful praise,
When the fruit is on the vine,
When the grape is full of wine,
When the apples' ruddy glow
Fills the bins to overflow;
Some are bronze, some are gold—
Each one tempting to behold.

See the leaves so gaily flying,
Each one with the other vying;
Flying toward the sunny sky,
Over tree-tops, broad and high;
Flying over hill and glen,
Through the fields and back again;
Sporting with the limbs so bare,
Leaping here and everywhere.

Now the air is full of dancing,
Like children in their happy prancing;
Tree-tops tall are ever swaying,
Every call of breeze obeying;
Every tiny shrub is bowing,
Honor to the Earth endowing.
Surely these October days
Are meant for Nature's holidays.

This is Autumn's April weather—
Fitful, changing, joyous ever.
Tears may fall, but smiles will follow,
Sure as Spring-time brings the swallow.
Earth is not sad, nor yet repining,
At fair Summer's gay resigning.
Every Season, on the throne,
Wears a grandeur of its own.

A.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Oct. 2, 1877.

ANTIQUARIAN TREASURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—I was invited by some ladies here to visit the old Academy of Germantown, built in the year 1760; and we explored the old school-house from cellar to garret. Noticing, in one room, some closets that looked like old-fashioned cupboards, I asked the teacher what they contained. He told me they were filled with old, musty books and prints, that had been locked up there time out of mind; and that, if we chose to examine them, we could do so, as they might have some interest on account of their antiquity. We accordingly, having nothing better to do, dragged them from their hiding-places, and, scattering them around on floor and tables, proceeded to look into them. Soon the ladies—one of whom was an artist—uttered shouts of admiration, as they brought to light, from time to time, some rare old engraving or etching, or turned over the pages of immense volumes filled with the finest pictures.

It would be in vain to attempt to describe half of these curious old relics, or even to give a list of the engravings and designs, and of the odd old books containing them. I will mention a few of the rarest:

One of the most splendid and valuable works of the collection is the four quarto volumes which give a description of the antique monuments, statues, vases, bronzes, etc., found in the ruins of Herculaneum, with magnificent drawings and designs of everything by the best artists. This work was published at Naples in 1760,—the very year the old Academy was founded. Then come the designs and architectural drawings of Paladio, in four large volumes; and those of Inigo Jones, in one volume quarto. There are several volumes of pictures and illustrations of the baths of Titus; one volume of grand old views of Venice; and the largest book of all contains a representation of the antique gems to be found in the Florentine Museum of the Melici family.

What would have a peculiar interest for a Western man is the "Topographical Description of North America," published in London, in 1776, by P. Townell, M. P. A large map accompanies it, which is said to be an improvement on that of Evans, published in 1755. In the Preface it is stated that "Many Tracts which the geographer will see marked on Evans' Map, in the Western Parts [which Western Parts, by the way, leave a frightful blank beyond the Mississippi, and leave out entirely the small body of water known as Lake Superior], and which were, when it was first published, mere Indian or Traders' Paths through the wilderness—*per avia qua sola nunquam trita rotis*—are now in the course of a very few years become great wagon roads—*et modo quæ fuerat semita, facta via.*"

The country lying between the Mississippi and the Lakes is divided into three portions, of which the Outagames occupy all north of the Missouri River; the Foxes all that which lies between the Wisconsin and the Illinois; and all south of that, the author says, belongs to the *Welinis*, "corruptly called by the French the Ilinois."

There are many curious annotations and remarks on the map itself. Thus it is noted of the Ohio, that "The stream of Ohio is everywhere pretty moderate, except at the places mentioned to be otherwise." And the Wabash River is set down as "the *Onlaxtana*, falsely called the Wabash." It is remarked that "The pecked line is a supposed course of the River Ohio." South of the Ohio, there is said to be "a vein of mountains, about thirty or forty miles right across, through which there is not yet any occupied path in these parts." Of the territory now composing the State of Michigan, it is said: "The confederates, July 19, 1701, at Albany, surrendered this, their *beaver-hunting* country, to the English, to be defended by them for the said confederates, their heirs and successors forever."

The body of the work contains many singular speculations upon the soil, climate, and supposed character of the unexplored portions of the country, which are amusing to the reader of the present day; and the author here takes occasion, as before on the map, to insist upon the fact that "The Western League of Indians were known to themselves by the name of *Welinis*, which name was corrupted by the French into *Ilinois*."

It will be strange, indeed, if, at the celebration of the centennial of the Battle of Germantown, to take place in a few days here, this remarkable collection does not receive some share of attention, and thus be rescued from oblivion. It certainly deserves it.

CURIOUS THINGS.

Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

We have seen a dog, a few miles from this place, that had been born with only three legs, and yet he runs with speed equal to common dogs with four legs.

Mr. McGill, living in sight of Rockport, has a hog that has no eyes. He has raised it from its birth, and it is now large and fat. It has been kept from the other hogs, and has been raised with the chickens. It seems to know the call of its owner, and is quite a pet.

It is said that a gentleman is about to marry, at Mitchell, Ind., the sister of his son's wife. Then he will be the father and the brother-in-law of his son, and the father-in-law and brother-in-law of his son's wife.

Two men in Perry County married each other's daughter. Now, how are they related? Well, as nearly as we can make it, they are each other's father-in-law; hence, each other son-in-law, and their wives are each other's step-daughter; hence, each other's step-mother. If any of your readers can discover any other relationship existing between them, we should like to hear from them.

Not far from Troy, the wife of a young man of about 20 years of age died not long ago, and in a few months he married his wife's mother, who is now past 60 years of age.

A man by the name of Lamar, living near Huffman's Mills, in Perry County, went into the army, and at the close of the War, without any cause known to his friends, wrote to his wife that she would never see nor hear from him again. After a long time she was informed that he had been seen near Gentryville, in Spencer County, at work on a farm. The wife and her father immediately went to the place, found him, and persuaded him to return to his home. To this he yielded, on condition that she would never ask him his reason for acting as he had done. They are the parents of several children, and are said to be living peaceably together, as it is thought they had always lived before. These facts were given us by several of the citizens of Bridgeport, a small town just north of the place where the family are living.

A few years ago a man and wife, without children, lived near Cannelton, and well known to many of your readers. A woman was taken into the family, and made her home with them final. The man and wife, now after a married life of many years, were divorced, and he was married within a few weeks to the woman that had made her home with them, but, strange to say, the divorced woman still remained with them, still continuing her home in the family. All moved on in peace and harmony, the husband and second wife living true to each other. In the course of time they became the parents of children, often taking them to church, the divorced wife accompanying them and sitting in the pew with them, and assisting in the care of the children. After several years, however, the divorced woman was married to a man at least fifteen years younger than herself.

Several persons in Perry County are responsible for the truth of the following, which they give as an occurrence in an adjoining county: A certain man, whose name we are not at liberty to give, went into the army, and at the close of the War his family could hear nothing from him; and for four years after—eight from the time he left home—they had still heard nothing from him, and believed him to be dead. The woman, feeling no doubt of his death, was married to another, and they lived happily together for six months, when, to the surprise of all, her first husband returned, and gave what seemed to the family a sufficient cause for his long and mysterious absence. But now what could be done? The two men met, and in a friendly manner talked the matter over, and each felt that no one was to blame for the circumstances. The parties agreed, however, to leave the wife for a few days, and at an appointed hour and moment the three should meet and the wife should decide whose wife she would be. The decision was to be final, and the man not received should leave the vicinity. With this arrangement each complied. The decisive moment, the important time arrived, and the woman decided that he who had been her first husband should be her last. The other procured his divorce and left for other parts.

FOOD AND DRINK IN QUEEN BESS' TIME.

Edinburg Review.

It was not only in solid food, but also in sweets and kickshaws, that the English table of the sixteenth century abounded. Gentlemen and merchants had five or six dishes followed by jellies, marchpaine, tarts, and confections. "Of the potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spain, Portingale, and the Indies to furnish up our bankets," Harrison, in his description, forbears to speak. Of tea and coffee he is quite silent, though he has something to say of tobacco, the use of which was spreading rapidly, so that a few years later Hentzner, the German traveler, could say, "The English are constantly smoking tobacco." We have only to reflect what life in England would be without tea, coffee, and potatoes to be convinced how entirely different life in Elizabeth's days was from ours. It is, however, with something like an inward pang that we record the fact that 25,000 tuns of home-grown wine were made in England in Harrison's time; but we remember the *Grunberger* still made near Berlin, and pass on holding our diaphragms. That the English drank quantities of foreign wines is plain from the fact that thirty kinds of strong and fifty-six of light wines were to be had in London. The strongest were best liked, and the strongest of all was called, Harrison tells us, *Theologicum*, answering to the "Priest" of Madeira and the Pfaffenwein of the Germans. The merit of such wine was that it was both strong and genuine, for, as Harrison tells us, "the merchant thought his soule should have gone streightwaie to the divell if he should have served them (the priests) with other than the best." It is to be considered whether a great part of the loss of influence of the English clergy at the present day may not be ascribed to their abandonment of orthodox theological port. As for the lower classes, they made good cheer wherever they could get it, and though their daily fare was hard, they had frequent opportunities of feasting and carousing at bride-ales, and drinking, and other occasions, each guest bringing a dish, and the good man of the house where the feast was held only finding drink and house-room. The working men in town always ate butchers' meat, and, though they were more frugal in the country, they saw fresh meat far more often than the modern laborer. On such festive occasions, though their talk was coarse, they had one merit in which the modern workman as a rule has no share; they were very much ashamed at being overtaken by drink, or "cupshotten," as Harrison calls it. As to bread, the rich ate wheaten bread, and the poor bread made of rye or barley, and in times of scarcity of beans, oats, or even acorns; nay, says Harrison, they ate these even in times of plenty, for though "never has there been so much land eared,"—that is, tilled,—"never has corn been so dear. So that without a famine the old proverb has been verified that 'hunger setteth his first foot into the horse-manger.'" "If the world last awhile at this rate, wheat and rye will be no graine for poore men to feed on, and some catterpillers there are"—that is to say, the bodgers, or two-legged catterpillers, the middlemen who bought up corn and regrated bread,—"that can sale so much already." All this food was not digested without drink. We have seen that the rich drank wine, but in Harrison's England the drink of the common man was beer made of barley, water, and hops. Those were not the days of great brewers, nor was there any excisemen to stand in the way of private brewing. English "home-brewed" was then the national beverage, and Harrison not only gives us an excellent recipe for making beer "as yellow as gold," but tells us how his thrifty wife brewed him 200 gallons of beer for 20 shillings. In our days it would seem strange if a country clergyman on poor preferment not only brewed but consumed 200 gallons of beer in the year; and this glimpse out of Harrison's daily life is perhaps as good a proof as any to be found in his book of the liberal way in which all classes lived in the days of Elizabeth. But it must be remembered that in that age it was beer for breakfasts, when there were any breakfasts, beer for dinner, and beer for dinner. The tap of the beer barrel must have been forever running at a time when there were no water-drinkers and no temperance societies, and when there were no substitutes except milk for malt liquors, such as we possess in tea and coffee, not to mention our aerated waters.

HAWK-EYTEMS.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Adam was a stylish man in his day, and was the first man to set the fall fashions.

The heart of the Russian army ought to beat very high, it has been so often repulsed.

The Boston *Globe* says there is no such word as "can't." Certainly not. It's "cahn't."

The children in the schools at Ouachita, Kan., write in their compositions about Ouaching their faces. This American language needs a little reconstructing. It is too uncertain to spell by ear.

Sunday evening a man went up to the Baptist Church to attend the missionary farewell meeting, and sat down in a back seat, on a tack an inch long. He arose, and, with an expression of discomfort distorting his vexed features, asked Deacon Taylor to give him a seat on the platform, "Because," he explained, "I am one of the bored of foreign missions."

"What is the matter with you?" demanded the commander of a Russian rear-guard to a warlike Muscovite who was limping in the direction of tranquillity, away from the smoke and thunder of the front. "Me!" queried the industrious son of Mars, adroitly dodging the officer, and placing about seventy feet more of earth between himself and the battle-chorus as he spoke, "O I'm a little off." And, before the amazed commander could see the point, the timid warrior had pined away into the dim obscurity of distance.

At the sale of hand-made oil-paintings in this city last week, shipped and sent from some new manufactory, and sold at ridiculously low prices for the benevolent purpose of educating Western art-taste, Mr. Middlerib was looking at a grand painting of Niagara, in blue and green water, and white moonlight, and green grass, and gray rocks, and about two sizes larger than a theatre drop-curtain. "That is a rare picture, sir; a very rare picture," remarked the illustrious artist who presided over the auction. "Rare, eh?" grinned Mr. M. "Rare? O yes, I see; not well done." And then there was a silence in the vicinity of "Niagara by moonlight" for the space of ten minutes.

CONDENSED NOVEL: OUR TWINS.

[After the present Nursery Style of Literature.]

CHAPTER I.

The first cries of the twins.—Wa-a-a-a! W-a-a-a-a- Wa-a-a-!

CHAPTER II.

Popsy to his maiden Aunt Molluskia.—Aunty, what for oo never dot married?

Mollusk—Little boys must be seen but not heard. (Aside) Brat!

Wopsy—Aunty, wot for oo never dot married?

Mollusk—Shut up! (Aside) Another brat!

CHAPTER III.

Popsy—Mother, may I go out?

Maternal—Yes, dear.

CHAPTER IV.

The children were all now assembled in a group around the organ-grinder. The organ-grinder ground. The monkey in its red coat and tail was Popsy's especial delight. But little Wopsy's more sensitive and delicate nature seemed more powerfully impressed by the music. The organ-grinder's organ, owing to some temporary defect of the internal mechanism, was then turning out "Home, Sweet Home" mingled with the "Last Rose of Summer." Little Wopsy stole tenderly to her father's side, and, imprinting on his cheek a kiss which left thereon a darker shade, caught from the stick of liquorice she had been sucking, asked: "Papa, do dey have such music as dat in Heaven?"

"I hope not, my dear," said he. Then, turning aside to conceal his emotion, he rushed from the house and wept.

CHAPTER V.

Dr. Pillbiter was hastily summoned to little Wopsy's bedside. As he stood anxiously regarding the flushed cheeks of the little darling the door creaked dismally on its hinges, a heavy step was heard, and the form of the maiden aunt commenced worming its way through the outer passages into the room. She started on seeing Pillbiter. Pillbiter started also. Both started. "Pillbiter," said the M. A., "you have wronged me—wronged me cruelly! You might have married me once. You might have asked me. You could as well have married me as any other woman."

"Too true, too true," he groaned. "Give the child ext. tinct. myrrh 2 gr., nux vomica 3 dr. Oh! Molluskia! Molluskia! Every word you say pierces my very soul like the gripe of cholera infantum! There's nothing the matter with the brat but green apples; but say, may not the past be atoned for? May I not say to you now, my Molluskia, those too long-neglected words? May we not be happy yet?"

"We might, Pillbiter, we might," said the M. A.

"Molluskia, excuse me for one moment while I go for my pills?"

"I will."

Dr. Joseph Pillbiter rushed from the house and took the next train for New York. He was never seen again in Morbusville. Above the clatter and clang of the flying cars, as they thundered down the valley of the Ipecac, rose the voice of Pillbiter, exclaiming: "Not to that maiden aunt for Joseph Pillbiter!"—*Prentice Mulford in New York Graphic.*

THE TARIFF.

David A. Wells Explains the Position of the Free-Traders.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 25.—*To the Editor of the Boston Journal of Commerce:* In your courteous article of Sept. 8, entitled, "How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity?" I think you do injustice to Mr. Edward Atkinson, Prof. F. A. Walker, and the writer, in naming us as among the economists "on this side of the Atlantic" who plead "for Free Trade without reserve or restriction;" or, as some one has happily expressed it, "who care more for the prescription than the patient." I am certain that we are not any such men. Knowing, moreover, pretty intimately nearly all the so-called prominent Free-Traders in the United States, I can count up on my fingers the whole number who plead for the abolition of all custom-houses, and the adoption of Free Trade, pure and simple, as the immediate fiscal policy of the Government.

The first requisite for the maintenance of the State is the command and regular receipt of revenue. Whether this revenue shall be raised by direct or indirect taxes, by excise or imports, licenses or stamps, are questions of convenience and expediency. What the Free-Traders, with whom I have the honor to be associated, especially plead for is, that there shall be no more restrictions imposed or maintained on the liberty to carry on trade or commerce, internal or external, than is absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the State for revenue, and for the enforcement of necessary sanitary and police regulations. Reasonable as this policy seems to be, the people of the United States—although fully appreciating the blessings of liberty of speech, of the press, of the pulpit, and of the person—are not yet educated up to it; but in large numbers still hold to the belief that the country can be made rich by impeding trade and commerce, and by multiplying taxes for purposes other than those above specified.

When the country is ready for the adoption of a more liberal commercial policy than is now maintained, I, for one, desire no better chart for immediate procedure than what the Boston *Journal of Commerce* lays down in the following language:

"Protection as an extreme policy is outgrown to a great extent, but yet our manufacturing interests are not altogether prepared for Free Trade. There is danger, too, in the sudden change from one extreme to the other, and forcing it upon all industrial interests alike; while by adopting a moderate change no injury would result, and the way to the next stage—Free Trade—could then be more critically examined. By such a policy the Nation would advance with caution, and avoid—what is of the utmost importance—ruining established interests in which native capital is invested."

In other words, the National Government having now for a period of seventeen years adopted and maintained a definite fiscal policy, to which all the varied industrial interests of the country have either willingly or unwillingly been compelled to accommodate themselves, it is not only the part of true statesmanship, but of simple justice, for the Government, in entering upon a new and different policy, to abstain from radical and sudden changes; to make every step tentative; and, in abandoning Protection based on taxation and restriction, to substitute another, wiser, and wholly legitimate form of Protection, namely: that growing out of larger markets, cheaper raw materials for the great manufactures, and cheaper and better instrumentalities for facilitating the exchange of products,—especially free ships and good money.

The great obstacle in the way of reform has, however, been, that the party of Protection, which for many years has controlled our national legislation, has thus far been unwilling to concede anything in the way of relaxation in commercial restrictions or abatement of tariff-taxes, but, on the contrary, has defended and maintained every gross abuse that chose to shelter itself under the name of Protection, and denounced with great unanimity all friends of Free Trade as unpatriotic, venal, and as in favor of the abolition of all Custom-Houses, and of a resort to direct taxation.

If, now, there is any considerable class of persons who are unwilling to take upon themselves the name of Free-Traders, but, accepting the views of the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, are willing to unite in advocating even the most moderate tariff-reforms, such as giving the woolen manufacturers free wool and reducing the duty on imports of woolen fabrics to 30 or 35 per cent, abating or entirely removing the unnecessary and oppressive duties on copper, bichromate of potash, soda-ash, quinine, jute, linseed oil, aniline dyes, and wood-screws, and abrogating an antiquated system of navigation laws, under which the American commercial marine for the past year stood still or decreased, while the commercial marine of Canada, England, and every other European maritime nation notably increased,—if there are any such persons ready for such reforms in the tariff, I will answer for the Free-Trade party, so-called, that it will not only stand back and let the "moderates" take the lead in advising Congress in its coming session, but that it will co-operate with them to the extent of its ability in advocating such legislation and in opposing radical changes. I am yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

MUSICAL.

AT MARTIN'S, 200 PIANOS & ORGANS. 154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.	Elegant new pianoforte only......$165 Rich tone parlor organ only...... 60 Splendid upright piano only...... 175 Elegant square grand piano only 200 Fine Hardman pianoforte only... 250 Excellent Steinway piano only.. 275 New York pianoforte only........ 175 A nice second-hand piano only .. 75 An A 1 parlor organ only......... 75 An Estey organ only............. 65 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE ON EACH. SATISFACTION INSURED. R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; $10 monthly until paid for; warranted for five years. REED'S Temple of Music.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pianos; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues mailed free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO PACKING-houses, in good running order; side-track, with all conveniences; one in country. HOYT & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE oldest oyster-houses, restaurant, and well-paying liquor bar; no better chance offered to a square business man; has to attend to the cash department. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, 180 EAST RANDOLPH-st., doing a first-class business; cheap for cash, or will trade for good real estate.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY stores in Philadelphia, with horse and wagon; no good will or fixtures; doing a good cash business. A bargain, if applied for soon. Address GROCER, care N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERY IN A GOOD LOCATION ON THE South Side for sale; capable of extension; $300 cash. Address H 48, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a patent right of great merit, as you will yourself confess. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION—200 FEET HANDSOME grove property, northeast corner Michigan-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 p. m., by W. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—$2,500, new 3-story brick house, 40 Harvard-st.; $1,500, 10-room frame, 34 Harvard-st.; $1,500, 6-room cottage, 11 Harvard-st.; $1,200, 6-room cottage, 16 Harvard-st. Above property will be sold one-fourth cash, balance on time; no trade. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-AV. and Thirtieth-st. for half its value; dining-room, parlor, and kitchen on first floor. Terms easy. W. D. COOPER, 16 Tribune building.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSES ON THE CORNER OF Jackson-st. and Hamilton-av. at $2,500 each. Brick houses on the corner of Adams-st. and Hamilton-av., also cottage and lot on Hoyne-av. These houses are in a good neighborhood, and are very cheap. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange; 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOT on any South Side avenue to be had for $5,000 cash. Address F 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 52 SHERMAN-ST., THREE-STORY and basement brick building (hotel); about 30 rooms, opposite the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Depot; rent low to a good party. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH—FINE 6-ROOM COTtage, 16 Harvard-st., in good order. Apply at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS, MODern improvements. 351 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room at the Beaurivage, corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st., to single gentleman with unexceptionable reference. Inquire at Janitor's office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON MONROE-ST., near Jefferson Park, $8. Inquire at Room 64 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS VERY CHEAP, suitable for gentlemen and wives, all front, in Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 25x70, opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 172 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner Wabash-av. Cheap. First-class location.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, IN building No. 67 South Canal-st. F. G. WELCH & CO., Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT NINE rooms on Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., not south of Thirty-first-st.; would pay about $50 per month; house must be in good order and have all modern improvements. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT PIANO; WILL LOAN $200 for use of it. Z 74, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS, without removal; money loaned on good collaterals. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal or upon good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

AMOUNTS IN SUMS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURniture without removal, pianos, and good collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following notes, which have been stolen: One note of $500, from C. D. Fox to S. M. Coe; one note of $200, from L. H. Smith to E. C. Smith; one note of $159, from W. J. Smith to E. C. Smith; one note of $16, from W. J. Smith to E. C. Smith; one note of $15, from W. J. Smith to E. C. Smith; one note of $500, from S. M. Coe to E. C. Smith. E. C. SMITH.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY BANK BOOKS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for clear lots on Lake-st. near Western-av.; $1,200 wanted on city real estate. F 93, Tribune office.

FIDELITY BOOKS WANTED FOR CASH AT 72½ per cent. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE SAVINGS—$5,200. HOW much cash? Address H 25, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DIAMONDS, jewelry, pianos, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON real estate in Chicago or immediate vicinity; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

$1,000 TO $1,500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO PROPerty at 8 to 9 per cent. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXCURSION TO MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS, in the celebrated Neosho Valley, will leave Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 10:30 a. m. Persons wishing a home in the best and most beautiful part of Kansas are invited to write to or call at the office of the M. K. & T. R. R., 101 Clark-st., for tickets and further information.

ANY PERSON HAVING A VAULT DOOR AND frame for sale can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Z 61, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 388 State-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, ATTENTION—If you wish to buy a job lot of damask and Turkish towels, a line of hosiery, or a lot of two-button kid gloves, regular sizes, way down in price, address Z 67, Tribune office.

MARTIN'S LADIES' FINE FURS, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. BLACK BEAR FUR STORE, 154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS—THE Union at Burlington, Ia., is on a strike. All outsiders are requested to stand off.

WANTED—A GOOD BILLIARD-TABLE; MUST be in good order, and cheap for cash. Address F 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A HEALTHY BABY, IN a responsible family. Address Z 69, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGgies, harnesses, &c., Saturday, Oct. 6, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

AT A BARGAIN—FOR CASH—CHOICE OF FOUR cheap work-horses, fit for buggy or wagon, for $35; a large work-horse for $60; and choice of 2 first-rate roadsters for $75; must be sold. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., block east of Blue Island-av.

AUCTION TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 10 A. m., of horses, buggies, &c. 271 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE BAY HORSE 16 HANDS high, good business horse, work single or double; will sell cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE MOST STYLISH DElivery wagons in town, cheap for cash. Tires set for 50 cents. Painting, &c. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

HORSE WANTED FOR ITS KEEP DURING THE winter to drive in light buggy; good references and security if desired. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOUR KEYS ON A BRASS RING, OWNER'S name on ring. Leave at Tribune counting-room.

LOST—OCT. 3, ON BRYANT-AV., A LACE NECKtie. The finder will please leave it at 54 Bryant-av.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK WITH VALUABLE entries to me alone. A liberal reward will be paid for same at Sherman House. R. H. DEEKE.

STOLEN—WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, A roan mare, buggy, and rubber-trimmed harness; mare has small dark spots over rump and back and mark of interfering boot on left fore leg. Reward to any person returning her or giving information leading to her recovery. J. F. WILLIAMS, M. D., 411 Centre-st., North Division, or Central Station.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS AT MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.	OUR RECENT PURCHASES INclude some of the most decided bargains in elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Suits in plush, terry, hair-cloth, and other coverings at $35, $50, $65, $100. Chamber suits at $30, $40, $50, $75, $100. Lounges, easy chairs, and other goods at very low prices. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND—Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA, 2 VOLS., $22.50; Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare, 3 vols., $12, worth $28.50; Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $8; Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols., $8; Chitty's Pleadings, 3 vols., $8; $5 paid for Webster's Dictionary. Cash paid for good books. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVANCES, SEVERAL LAdies' and gents' gold watches and chains, one pair dia. ear-rings, three cluster and single-stone rings, one cameo and diamond ring, one emerald and pearl ring, 1 neck-chain. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—A 6 MONTHS OLD LIVER-COLORED water-spaniel dog; price $10. Address H 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—500 TONS ICE, CHEAP. INQUIRE at 108 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD CEMETERY—AT LESS than cost; one-half of full sized lot, very desirably located. Address H 39, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF SEWING-MACHINES, warranted perfect, at from $5 to $15 each, to-day and Saturday, at 293 South Halsted-st.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL WARRANTED, at less than half the lowest prices. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, A first-class bookkeeper. None but experienced persons need apply. References required. Applications in writing only, accompanied by references, addressed CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE, will be received at the office of the Board of Education, No. 85 Fifth-av., till Monday noon, Oct. 8.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN RETAIL CLOTHING-store, to go into the country. Apply to MORRIS & GOLDSCHMIDT, 151 and 153 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY-house, a young man of experience in handling cash; must be quick, accurate, and well recommended. Z 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, WELL RECOMmended, who is not afraid of work, to learn the drug business. Inquire at T. SONNICHSEN'S drug store, 249 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—LATHERS AND BRICKLAYERS, IMmediately, at Elgin, Ill. Steady work and ready pay. Apply to S. HOAG, Architect, Elgin.

WANTED—EIGHT TAILORS IMMEDIATELY. WOELLHAF & MASON, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BODY, SLEIGH, AND gear makers. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 90 West Harrison-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT-MAKER. NO. 107 Fifth-av.

WANTED—CUTTER. CALL AT FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S at 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—2 GOOD MATTRESS-MAKERS. APply early at 115 West Van Buren-st. THOMAS J. GANNON.

WANTED—CONFECTIONER—A STRICTLY SOber and reliable man. Apply at 141 South State.

WANTED—BARBERS, UNDER THE AVENUE House, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER FOR SATurday and Sunday; none but first-class need apply. 414 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 169 WEST MADison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE WATER-PEN, glass-cutter, cheap jewelry, chromos, photographs, and a thousand other new and fast-selling articles; the largest stock and the lowest prices in America. Call and examine for yourself, and save money. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—25 TEAMS AT $3.50 PER DAY TO work on railroad near Elgin, Ill. WM. B. HOWARD, 16 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—FOR THE FINEST HOTEL IN INdiana, one first-class meat cook, one second cook, one vegetable cook, one pastry cook, and four colored bell boys. Apply at the office of the Daily Hotel Reporter between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. to-day.

WANTED—TEN SANDSTONE QUARRYMEN. EARNSHAW & WORTHY, corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Apply at the gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, also a small girl to do light work, at 73 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN—WE HAVE A FINE OPENING for a fall and winter's business, and offer either sex permanent employment that will pay $5 to $10 a day on small capital; our plan pleases every one who takes the trouble to investigate. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR MEN OF ENERGY AND GOOD address. To such I will insure good pay and permanent situations. Apply at 203 North Clark-st., before 9 and after 6 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW FAST-selling goods; largest assortment and best terms. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—ONE ASSISTANT SALESMAN AND two errand boys; must come well recommended. NICOLL, 214 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do general housework, private family. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework for a small family; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply immediately at 359 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND-WORK AND look after a child 3 years old. 598 West Adams-st. German preferred.

WANTED—AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE BOARDING-house a first-class cook and girl for dining-room work and table-waiting. Apply at 98 Ashland-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. 262 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR MEAT and pastry, also a first-class dining-room girl. Come early. Call at LaPierre House, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; WASHING AND ironing. 605 North Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 FIRST-CLASS EXperienced dining-room girls at Atlantic Hotel, corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK and wait on table. 76 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF EXperience as bookkeeper or assistant. Best of references, and security if required. Will work for very moderate salary. Z 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, SHIPping or bill clerk, by a young man, 21 years old, who has had six years' experience, is not afraid of work, and can come well recommended. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PART OR ALL OF THE time by a man who thoroughly understands drugs; good reference. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIN AND SHEET-iron worker in city or country. References. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BENCH or machine hand in a sash, door, and blind factory. Steady and reliable; over ten years' experience. Address S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOK compositor. Medical work preferred. Address H 49, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses in a private family. Call at or address 155 North Wells-st. for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MEAT OR PASTRY cook in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at 141 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT FRENCH GIRL to do second-work and sewing, or would assist with children; she has good references and is not afraid of work. Apply at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 248 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, or ironing in a private family, or to do general housework, not particular. Call at 22 Charles-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, and iron, or laundry work. Can be seen at 181 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl in a gentleman's family; two years' references from last place. Call at 54 Smith-st., near Paulina.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl for general housework in a private family. Call Friday and Saturday at 195 Fulton-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small family, either to cook or do general housework, with good reference. Call at 4052 Arnold-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as second girl in a family where there are no children; references. Call at 110 Sigel-st.; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at northwest corner Ashland-av. and Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, CAPABLE girl, competent take full charge of kitchen; general work; good cook and laundress. 87 Vernon-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general. Call at 1065 South Dearborn.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT dressmakers; would like to make an engagement for the season with a first-class dressmaker; are also good milliners. Please address Z 68, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY GERman wet-nurse in a respectable family. Address 95 and 97 South Canal-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN LADY WITH child 9 months old; competent to take charge of house or children; can do plain sewing. Adress Z 78, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT Norwegian girl in private family. Mrs. BALKAM'S office, 52 East Van Buren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 PARK ROW—SUITS SUITABLE FOR FAMIlies, also front room.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTEENTH-st.—Suit of two or three rooms on parlor floor; also single rooms with board. Reference.

697 WABASH-AV.—2 LARGE ROOMS ON FIRST and second floor, for families or single gentlemen, with first-class board; also a few day boarders accommodated; reference.

1119 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE rooms, furnished, with board. One or two other rooms, furnished or unfurnished. House first-class.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board, with room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6, $7, and $8; table-board, $4.50 per week.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-st., one block from Exposition—Good rooms and board $1.50 per day; liberal reduction to persons staying a week or more.

SHELDON COURT HOTEL—503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st. Pleasant rooms. Table first-class. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN PRIVATE family on West Side, between Lincoln, Leavitt, Madison, and Park-av.; references given. Address, with terms, H 50, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW 25-HORSE portable engine all complete; great bargain; some smaller sizes on hand; 24-inch planer and matcher, and other wood-working machinery; several screw cutting lathes, milling machines, hand and foot lathes, shafting, pulleys, belting, etc.; been used a little. L. D. POLLARD, 13 South Canal-st.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 160 West Monroe-st.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "The Fool's Revenge." Mesdames Don, Price, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Lingards. "Heart and Crown." Mesdames Lingard, Varian, etc.; Messrs. Lingard, Hardie, etc.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Robinson Crusoe." Specialty Olio.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Thatcher, Ryman, Cushman, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Molly Maguires."

Inter-State Exposition.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Industry and Art. Day and evening.

Base-Ball Park.
State street, corner of Twenty-third. Championship game between the Louisville and Chicago Clubs at 3:15 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 144 Twenty-second-st. Work on E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Master.
R. Z. HERRICK, Sec'y.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Stated Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork closed 15@35c per brl higher, at $14.85 for October and $13.00 for January. Lard closed 7½@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.67½ cash and $8.37½ for January. Meats were firm, at 6½c per lb for loose shoulders and 8c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and strong, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat closed 1¾@2c higher, at $1.07¼ for October and $1.05⅛ for November. Corn closed firm, at 42⅛c cash and 42c for November. Oats closed steady, at 23⅜c cash and 23⅝c for November. Rye was steady, at 54c. Barley closed at 59⅜@60c cash and 61½c for November. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, closing quiet, at $5.25@5.85 for common to extra. Cattle were in better demand and firmer, with sales at $2.50@6.00. Sheep were unchanged. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 551 cars wheat, 335 cars and 50,000 bu corn, 107 cars and 8,800 bu oats, 20 cars rye, and 118 cars barley. Total (1,131 cars), 432,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $102.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Forty lake vessels yesterday entered the port of Buffalo, carrying 1,206,000 bushels of grain.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 97⅜, probably the highest figure ever attained.

BLANTON DUNCAN made a greenback speech in the Capitol square at Columbus, O., last night, and his effort, aided perhaps by the wintry air that came out of the North, scattered a coy crowd of about 500 people so quickly as to leave a gap in nature.

French Republican Senators, in a manifesto just issued, ask the electors a leading question, viz.: Do they propose to remain passive and allow the Clerical and Absolute element to have their way, or will they assert their prerogative and discourage at the coming election the alarming tendency toward personal Government?

The *Illinois State Journal* having sadly referred to Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS, a ward politician of Springfield, Ill., as "an intolerable nuisance," has been condemned by a court of justice to pay one cent in damages as the equity due to the frantic politician. This the *Journal* considers an extortionate figure for the luxury indulged in, and it will see Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS in the Supreme Court ere he gets the copper adjudged to him.

Reports from Berlin, regarded as eminently trustworthy, represent that the Emperor WILLIAM has directed the dispatch of a letter to the Porte protesting so earnestly against the horrible barbarities practiced by the Turks in Bulgaria as to suggest the inference that Germany will not stand quietly by and permit these atrocities to continue, and that she is resolved to resort to something more solid than protests if the matter is not attended to.

The fates appear to be against the Interior Department Building at the National Capital. Fire having left its mark upon that unfortunate edifice but a few days since, another element of destruction in the shape of a deluge of rain beat upon that house, drenching the Patent and Land Offices, with their contents, loosening the ceilings, and doing much miscellaneous damage. Some of the records of the latter Bureau were so badly soaked that they are almost transformed into their original pulp.

The hydra of scandal and litigation which DOUGLAS and ROSE conjured from the Laboratory of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor has again begun floundering, and two of the most prominent lawyers of Chicago will soon go forth to attempt to cut off the particular head which is now raised in menace. There is probably no hope for Ann Arbor, and small communities, as a precautionary measure, would do well to relapse into that mediæval state of opinion when laboratories were popularly regarded as the workshops of the devil.

The Democrats of New York, having in view the seven thousand or more Federal offices pertaining to that State, have ample reason for lamenting the destiny which kept TILDEN out of the Presidential chair, and it is not surprising that they should howl the hardest, denounce the warmest, and hold up to universal execration the highest, etc. More particularly Tammany, who stood ready to drop into all the warm, fat places, and to have the disposal of the good things for a term of four years. Hence it is a matter of course that Tammany, having been successful in capturing the Convention at Albany, should be heard from yesterday. It took two planks and a preamble to do it, and when it was done, and Tammany relieved by the ebullition of its long-pent sorrow, the Convention added some planks of relevant and immediate interest, declaring for gold *and* silver as the only legal-tender, for revenue reform, a tariff for revenue only, no Government partnership with protected monopolies, and no subsidies to corporations or individuals.

Affairs at the Chippewa Agency called White Earth, in Minnesota, seem to be in a condition clearly calling for a thorough overhauling, which might well engage the direct attention of the head of the Interior Department himself. Religious contention has, together with the mismanagement of an apparently incompetent Agent, rent the tribes into utterly implacable factions, and, unless a thorough renovation of the present personal supervision, both religious and secular, be secured, the injuries and hates of the red man may easily culminate in a reproduction of the horrors of 1862.

The arrival of D. D. SPENCER in Paris may or may not be a matter of importance to the depositors in the late State Savings Institution. On the one hand, it may be interesting for them to know that their money is being spent in the gayest and most fashionable Capital of Europe; on the other hand, the impudence which SPENCER has shown in registering his own name at a well-known hotel seems to show that he is beyond repentance or punishment. He doubtless knows, as the depositors know, that there is no law to bring him back to this country. He may find, however, that expatriation with public disgrace attaching to his name is a punishment not so easy to be borne as he has supposed.

JOHN W. YOUNG has brought his new wife to Salt Lake City, and acknowledged her publicly. His first wife remains in New York State, and doubtless is astonished enough to learn that she has company in the marital affections of the Prophet's son. It is only a short time since she declared vehemently that he was true to her, and never would marry anybody else while she lived. The action of YOUNG in this matter is a fresh illustration of the enormous temptations of Mormonism. He held out honestly for many years against the seductions of the Mormon institution, but yielded at last, as many men under similar circumstances would yield, having about him abundant example and justification in the conduct of all his associates. Concubinage was presented to him as a duty, and he embraced it with zeal because it happened to be convenient.

It is evident that the city authorities do not intend to be bulldozed by the County Board into indulging in a costly and useless dome for the new Court-House and City-Hall. The city has decided not to undertake the expense, and, as Mayor HEATH and the Building Committee have no complications of any kind with favorite contractors, the County Commissioners may as well give up the attempt to force SEXTON and the dome on the other half of the building. The plan of bringing the dome foundation up to the grade line, and then of connecting the two buildings by corridors, seems to be the only possible basis of compromise, and if the members of the County Board will only bear in mind the fact that, for all practical purposes, the city is the county and the county the city, there will be no trouble in arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of interests that are identical.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article on the Clearing-House of that city, uses this language:

> From this institution come the bank statements, which all business men have learned to watch with interest, and without it we should probably be as ignorant to-day of the operations of the banks of New York as are the people of Chicago in regard to the condition of their banks.

It may not be untimely nor wholly useless information to the New York *Tribune* to say that Chicago has actually paved streets; that even gas is used generally to light the streets and places of business; that the city has even secured a supply of water sufficient to put out an ordinary fire, such, for instance, as a piano-factory. The city has even progressed so far in the way of civilization that, while it has good banks, New York has not the monopoly of bankrupt savings-banks, wild-cat life-insurance companies, and a ring of official thieves. Our people are wondrously imitative, and, while they copy many of the swindling devices so general in New York, they have also, though separated by 1,000 miles of territory, adopted wise and beneficent institutions and regulations, among which is that of a Clearing-House.

A correspondent of the London *Times* answers the question so often asked, how the Turks in their desperate and collapsed financial condition contrive to find ways and means to carry on the war. He partially explains the mystery by showing that the Government is not paying official salaries; that the army lives on the country it occupies; that the payment of foreign debts is relegated to the future; and hence the income of the Government, although reduced, is sufficient to meet such demands from abroad as must be paid in cash. This, however, pertains to the moment, and is only living from hand to mouth. He anticipates that next year, when short crops come in and taxes cannot be collected, the Turks will find themselves without the sinews of war, and predicts great suffering among the people this winter. Upon this point he says:

> The condition of the working and the lower classes, even in the Capital, is becoming the subject of great anxiety, while in the provinces the want and privation are such as no other people would patiently endure. When winter comes upon them it is feared there will be much misery and suffering, and it is fearful to contemplate what may be the results when the country shall have been utterly drained of all resources. Food, fuel, and clothing will all be wanting, and the usual means of supply will not be available, all trade having been stopped through the war.

A recent issue of the New Haven *Palladium* furnishes a specific illustration of the influence of idleness and Communism, which it states as follows:

> The other day fifty men were wanted to work upon the Air Line Road above Middletown, and the information was sent to the Town Agent in this city. He dispatched one of his clerks to ascertain how many idlers about the town pump would embrace the offer. Two were found who would work for the wages offered ($1 a day); the others refused. Some wanted 30 cents an hour. There were then and are now nearly 1,200 names on the lists at the Town Agent's office, and all the men represented by them demand employment.

It is safe to say that a similar experiment honestly made in this community among the Communist class proper, and among those who are accustomed to live upon public and private bounty, would meet with much the same result. The very fellows who are the first to swell a mob, who incite strikers into riots, who carry the transparencies in workingmen's meetings, who hang around political headquarters during a campaign, and who howl the loudest over the tyranny of capital, are the men who refuse to do an honest day's work when it is offered to them at a price which the capitalist can afford to pay, and which will yield them a living. Your genuine Communist does not ask for work, but for support without work, and it is largely by pandering to this outrageous demand that the County Board keeps up taxation to the full constitutional limit, and would increase it still more if not restrained by the Constitution. It is not in the real interest of men who are willing to work, and who prefer to accept $1 a day when they cannot get more rather than to be loafers, vagabonds, and paupers, to affiliate with these Communistic dead-beats politically, socially, or otherwise.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAB.

We are in receipt of a circular addressed by W. P. CLYDE, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, dated New York, Sept. 29, in which he appeals, on behalf of the Company, to American manufacturers to exercise their "important influence in securing such Congressional action" as will obtain for that Company a subsidy for carrying the mails. This circular is accompanied by a map on which are marked the French, British, and American steamship lines, with a statement of the subsidies paid by the French and British Governments. These figures suggest a falsehood if they do not assert one. The British Government has long since abandoned the subsidy business, and, as the old grants expire, they are no longer renewed. This Company seeks an annual payment from the Treasury of a half a million of dollars for carrying a monthly mail from San Francisco to China and Japan and return.

At the same time comes the Philadelphia *Press*—the general organ of all subsidies—with a notice of a general steamship-subsidy scheme. It is that twenty-five iron steamships be built on the Delaware River,—one to leave weekly from each of the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans. These twenty-five steamers are to be built at a cost of $700,000 each, or $17,500,000 in all. The steamers are to be subsidized to the extent of from one to two millions a year each for the five lines, and Mr. JOHN ROACH, the gentleman who wants to build these steamers, says:

> The Government should say to the capitalists and business men: What kind of service will you render for the carrying of the mail? What is the character of the facilities that you will be able to offer? Then, if they are satisfactory, and it is established that business can be built up, the necessary aid should be rendered until the steamship lines can stand alone. There could be not only one line started to run to foreign ports, but five of them. A weekly line of five steamers could now run from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, and New Orleans. All of them have the advantage of great railways, which drain large and important sections of the country, and traffic enough could be assured in a short time to almost if not entirely keep them going. Thus we would have twenty-five steamers at a cost of from $600,000 to $700,000 apiece, and in a year their earnings should be about 50 per cent of their original cost. These would each afford employment to about 125 men, making in all over 3,000. This, of itself, is quite an item, and these men, by reason of their constant employment, would be the best kind of seamen, and could with advantage be used in case of war.

A subsidy of $7,500,000 a year to give employment to 3,000 men is altogether too magnificent a proposition for the present times.

Then, in addition to this, there is to be a line running to Rio Janeiro, with a subsidy of $500,000 a year. The annual subsidy for all these lines will be from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000. Of course, such schemes as these are not to be allowed without compensation to other friends of American industry. There is a bankrupt railroad company having already a grant of 45,000,000 acres of public land which wants a subsidy of $25,000 a mile for the 1,800 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Then there is TOM SCOTT's bankrupt construction company and his half a dozen bankrupt branch roads asking a subsidy of bonds at the average rate of $30,000 per mile for 2,000 miles of railway. Then there is a subsidy of $3,000,000 a year, for an indefinite number of years, for building levees on the Mississippi River. We leave out of the present record the subsidies asked to build a canal from the Ohio River through and over the mountains of West Virginia to the James River at Richmond; the slackwater improvement of the Tennessee River and the canal over the mountains of Alabama and Georgia to Savannah and Mobile, as well as the slackwater improvement of the Ohio River from Wheeling to Cairo. These latter schemes, though not abandoned by their friends, will probably wait for the grants in the other cases, after which no rational objection can be made to them. The others, representing all sections of the country, appealing to local interests and local prejudices, propose to move in solid body upon Congress, and unitedly demand these subsidies. What will they amount to? The Texas Pacific job asks the guarantee of interest on 5 per cent bonds, having forty years to run, to the sum of $60,000,000, or $3,000,000 a year for forty years. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company will ask nearly an equal sum. The appropriation for leveeing the Mississippi River will be $3,000,000 a year, say for ten years. The steamship subsidies will run ten years. These put into figures will show the annual as well as the ultimate expenditure for these purposes:

	Annual.	Years.	Total.
1. Texas & Pacific Railroad	$ 3,000,000	40	$120,000,000
2. Northern Pacific Railroad	2,500,000	40	100,000,000
3. Five lines of steamers	7,500,000	10	75,000,000
4. Pacific Mail	500,000	10	5,000,000
5. Brazil line	500,000	10	5,000,000
6. Levees of Mississippi	3,000,000	10	30,000,000
Total	$17,000,000		$335,000,000

We leave out of view the almost certain result that the Government will have in the end to pay the principal of the bonds issued to the two Pacific railways; nor do we include any advance of money or bonds to those who are to build the twenty-five steamships.

There are lines of British steamships now running to all parts of the world which receive no compensation for carrying the mails other than the ocean postage, which is equivalent to two cents a letter. All the mails carried on ocean routes to and from the United States are now carried for the ocean postage, and there is a competition for the business. The Government has no more right to subsidize—that is, pay a gratuity—to one man for running a steamship on the ocean than it has to give a man money to run a steamboat on the Mississippi River or on the lakes, or to give other men money to carry on the dry goods or grocery business. It is an unjust discrimination in favor of the subsidized persons and against all others. We printed an article some time ago showing that during the time the United States paid a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company the country was taxed an average of $4.50 to pay that Company for carrying each letter in the mails transported by it, while an equal number of letters and packages were carried by the unsubsidized line over the same route for the ocean postage alone. A more brazen demand than this for subsidizing ocean steamers was never made. It is inspired, however, by the general impression that the representatives of the Southern States are so hot-footed in the pursuit of subsidies for their own States that they will vote anything for anybody who will vote for their measures. Never was the lobby so large and so enthusiastic as at present. The last time Congress voted a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company it was proven that over 50 per cent of the subsidy was distributed in and around Congress to secure that legislation. That, however, was but a crumb compared with the rich feast promised at this session. A series of subsidies amounting to $17,500,000 a year, running from ten to forty years, will furnish a harvest for the lobby and to purchase the weak and impecunious in Congress such as has not been gathered for many years.

These whole schemes of subsidy are so transparent as frauds, are such palpable robberies of the public, that no man, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, can hope to justify them except on the ground of a general plunder of the Treasury and a raid upon the Government funds and credit; and no man can vote for such measures, or any measure of that kind, and hope to satisfy his constituents that he did so intelligently and honestly. If ignorant or dishonest, the people will have no hesitation in dealing with him accordingly.

MORE MONEY FOR THE STATE-HOUSE.

The Springfield papers have commenced their campaign for the $500,000 needed to complete the State-House. The Constitution ordered that the State-House be completed for not exceeding $3,500,000. JAKE BUNN, BEVERIDGE (the brother of the late Acting Governor), and STUART, who were the Commissioners, concluded not to finish it with that sum of money, although they reported to the Legislature of 1875 that the unexpended portion of the $3,500,000 would be ample for the purpose. When the last General Assembly met, they reported to it that they had spent all the money, but it would require $500,000 to $700,000 more to finish the job! A committee of investigation was appointed to ascertain how this immense deficiency had occurred, and in what way the money had been squandered. The upshot of the whole matter was a damaging exposure of wasteful extravagance, coupled with corruption or imbecility on the part of the Commissioners, notwithstanding which the Committee tried hard to whitewash the gentlemen. It was proposed to abolish the Board in order to get rid of the dishonest or incompetent Commissioners; but it was promised by their friends that they would resign before July if not disgraced by a removal. The "friends" begged to let them down easy, and through the influence of the Bureau County Senator they were spared a severe censure and the Board an abolishment. But there has been nothing more heard of their resignations since that time; but the voters have not forgotten the promise.

The Legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the November election the question of voting something over half a million ($531,731.17) to complete the job. The constitutional provision on the subject is this:

> SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State Treasury, or expend on account of the new Capitol grounds, and construction, completion, and furnishing of the State-House, a sum exceeding in the aggregate $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, *at a general election*; nor unless a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed appropriation.

Waiving the question whether the local elections this fall can be considered as a "general election," the best advice that can be given the managing men in Springfield is to obtain the resignations of the BUNN, BEVERIDGE, and STUART Board, and the unconditional acceptance thereof, if they want the people to vote the half-million. It is quite possible the money will not be voted if it is to be expended by the BUNN clique, of whom the people are heartily sick and disgusted. After the deception practiced upon them by that clique, it should not be a matter of surprise if their confidence in them is weak.

It will be observed that to carry the appropriation a *majority of all the votes cast* is necessary. A blank vote on the proposition counts as a negative. If the people of this county, for example, decline voting on the question, it will count in the negative the same as if they had taken the trouble to vote against it. If the proposition prevails, Cook's portion of the money will be about $100,000, to be raised by extra taxation. The best thing the Board of Extravagance and Mismanagement can do is to resign, as no more money is likely to be placed in their hands to squander.

SULEIMAN PASHA TO THE FRONT.

The Turks evidently do not put much faith in Mr. LINCOLN's maxim about the danger of swapping horses in crossing the stream. They have made a change of commanders in the face of the enemy. MEHEMET ALI, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief, succeeding the incompetent ABDUL KERIM, is now himself deposed for incompetency, and SULEIMAN Pasha, latterly commanding south of the Balkans, takes his place, his own position being filled by RAOUF Pasha. By this change, SULEIMAN Pasha not only commands the Turkish right wing and the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, with headquarters at Shumla, but he is now the superior officer in command.

MEHEMET ALI has been removed not without cause. When OSMAN Pasha in June last defeated the Russians at Plevna on the west and pressed his way forward to the front of Tirnova, it was for MEHEMET ALI to strike from the east on the line of the Lom, and thus intensify if not complete the disaster, but he made no advance in co-operation with OSMAN Pasha. His hesitation or his timidity gave the Russians time to hurry up their reinforcements and take a position which compelled OSMAN Pasha to retire upon Plevna, to escape being overwhelmed. When the Russians made their recent attack upon Plevna and were repulsed by OSMAN Pasha with such terrible slaughter, it was for MEHEMIT ALI to attack the Czarowitch, and, if possible, cut his way through to the relief of the other army; in any event, to hold the Czarowitch at bay. He gave battle to the Czarowitch, and, although repulsed, was not defeated, since he was not driven from his position. It was a drawn battle, and yet he suddenly and mysteriously retreated, thus exposing OSMAN Pasha to another attack from the Russians in increased force. His life has been an adventurous one, but his military career is now at an end. He is a German by birth, his name being KARL DETROIT. He ran away from a merchant vessel in 1847, went to Turkey, became a protege of ALI Pasha, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, embraced Mohammedanism, and was educated by the latter in the Military Academy at Constantinople. In 1853 he was a Lieutenant, the next year was made Captain, and gradually rose to the rank of Major-General. This year he received the Marshal's baton, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Danube, and the same year witnesses his downfall.

His successor, SULEIMAN Pasha, is the fighting JOE HOOKER of the Turkish army. He is a young officer who won his first laurels in suppressing the Herzegovina insurrection last year. He is the only Turk who has been able in the last two centuries to invade Montenegro and defeat the warriors of the Black Mountains. He would undoubtedly have crushed the Montenegrins and overrun their country had not the swift and sudden raid of Gen. GOURKO over the Balkans so alarmed the Turkish Government that it summoned him to take command of the forces in Roumelia without delay. He left Montenegro in hot haste, and arrived in time to defeat the Russians at Eski-Sagra and Kesanlik, and force them back into the Shipka Pass. Since that time he has made desperate and even peculiar efforts to drive them out of the Pass so that he might occupy a central position at Gabrova, where he would be in a position to co-operate either with OSMAN Pasha or MEHEMET ALI, and strike the telling blow of the war. He has hurled his army with reckless fury against the mountain walls, and fought with the fierceness of a tiger. His assaults have resulted in terrible slaughter, but have been constantly renewed with no lack of determination or courage. The elevation of such a man to the position of Commander-in-Chief means that the campaign will be more ferocious and desperate than ever. It will be full of fight. There is nothing in SULEIMAN Pasha's past career to indicate that there will be any caution or hesitation in the conduct of the war. With two such savage and persistent fighters as SULEIMAN Pasha and OSMAN Pasha between the Danube and the Balkans, the Russian Grand Dukes must develop better generalship than they have yet displayed, or they will find their army doubled up and forced back upon the bridge-head at Sistova before the snow flies. There can be no outcome to such a change as this except bloody work for the next sixty days. The Quadrilateral army and the Plevna army will now co-operate, and the carnage around the fortress of Plevna will be repeated along the Lom. The Czarowitch has a man before him who will not fight a drawn battle. He will either overwhelm the Russians or be overwhelmed by them. The only matter of surprise in the change is the selection of SULEIMAN Pasha for the chief place instead of OSMAN Pasha. They are both native Turks, both Marshals, and both of about the same age, but OSMAN Pasha has borne the brunt of the fighting in Bulgaria, and is the one who, more than all others, has compassed the disasters which have followed the Russians for the past three months. It is not improbable that politics have had something to do with the change. SULEIMAN Pasha has considerable political influence in Constantinople, so much in fact that he has never hesitated to disobey orders from his superiors with the result of no more serious punishment than light censure. OSMAN Pasha, on the other hand, is no politician. He has no influence at work for him but his military record. Our own War furnishes ample evidence of the influence of political favor in securing military promotions.

CONKLING AND REFORM.

The New York Convention has furnished another illustration of the fact that some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. Mr. CONKLING, we suppose, may claim to have been born great, but PLATT had greatness thrust upon him. Beyond the limited precinct in which he dwells, he was unknown to fame. It is true that he had been elected to the Legislature and had served in Congress, but the world generally had made no note of the fact, and the name of PLATT had not, in the memory of his countrymen, attained that endurance which is peculiar to greatness. His oratory at Albany and at Washington had been addressed to listless ears, and the great masses of the American people were as unconscious of PLATT's existence as they were of the man unborn.

The place, Rochester, the time, the Republican Convention, and PLATT was born again, and greatness such as rarely falls to man was heaped upon him. The Senator from New York desired to make a sensation. The President of the United States had issued an Executive order which, if enforced, would deprive the Senator of the means of compensating from the Public Treasury numerous stalwart convention-brokers and manipulators. The Senator wanted a man to be President of the Convention who could make a brutal speech, and PLATT was the man. He wanted a man to govern the Convention whose notions of decency and refinement were rather low, and PLATT was the man. He wanted a man who, as presiding officer of the Convention, would denounce certain members of the Cabinet, and generally impeach the political and personal character of those comprising the Administration, and especially denounce all talk about reforming the Civil Service, and the person found by him, as fitted by nature, experience, and education, was PLATT, and PLATT was made President by Senator CONKLING's own motion, he saying that PLATT was a better man in the place than he was. PLATT performed his duty, did all that was required of him, and at once became great,—an historical character in the politics of the country. He became so famous for what he said and what he did that his fame became retrospective. From the forgotten past the fact was rescued that PLATT had been once in Congress; and it also was recollected that he once had aspirations to a seat in the Cabinet. It soon became known that the man who assumed the function of bulldozer at Rochester had visited Columbus, O., while the question of counting the Electoral vote was pending; and that he then and there made it known to the President-elect that if the new Postmaster-General would be named PLATT, of Tioga, N. Y., then the President-elect would certainly be counted in; but if the President-elect could not give an assurance that he would make PLATT, of Tioga, Postmaster-General, then it was possible, if not probable, that SAM TILDEN might be counted in as President. The President was informed that PLATT was a crony of Senator CONKLING; that Senator CONKLING expected and demanded to be represented in the Cabinet, and that PLATT would be especially acceptable to him. The President-elect declined to trade, and PLATT went home disgusted; and the President, according to PLATT's Rochester speech, actually appointed an ex-Confederate Postmaster-General in place of PLATT, the toady and henchman of Senator CONKLING.

Mr. CONKLING attentively heard and lustily applauded PLATT's speech. After having heard that speech he moved that PLATT be made permanent President of the Convention, so there can be no question as to the intimacy of their agreement and the identity of their sentiments.

PLATT, speaking for CONKLING, denounced all proposed reform of the Civil-Service system. He conceded that "the Republican party is pledged to integrity in the Civil Service," but he denies that the party is pledged to "reform" in the Civil Service. The word "reform" sounds hateful to PLATT; that means change, and change in the manner of making appointments and removals from office is just what Senator CONKLING does not want. During the eight years of GRANT's Administration Senator CONKLING controlled the Federal appointments in the State of New York. He selected all the persons appointed in that State, and he made removals at will. Being an aspiring man, he has sought to make assurance doubly sure by making personal support of himself the essential test of holding office. A year ago he was able, through the manipulations of these Federal officeholders, to appoint delegates to Cincinnati favorable to himself for the Presidency, and the large majority he had in the recent State Convention indicated the power and efficiency of the machinery at his command. Mr. CONKLING was willing to concede that the men appointed to office should be men of integrity, but reform—a change in the manner of removal or appointment—he regarded as a blow at the liberty of the demagogue and at the prerogatives of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The rule has been that, when any man in the public service in the State of New York should hesitate in the support or rebel against the rule of Senator CONKLING, the Senator should address the President or the proper Cabinet officer demanding the removal of the offender and the appointment of such minion as the Senator might designate in his place. The demand was complied with. If the President should so far venture as to nominate some person other than the one designated by the Senator, then that fact was presented to the Senate, and that body, for mutual defense, would vote to reject the nomination made by the President. On this point the Senators in the majority were a unit—that no person should be confirmed to an office within a State who was not selected or who was objected to by the Senator from that State. During the eight years of President GRANT's terms Senator CONKLING exercised this power of removal and appointment, and the seven thousand and more Federal officers in New York have been so sifted and recruited that they have formed a compact body of active pretorians, working together for the common end of glorifying CONKLING and killing off all his rivals. "Reform" of the Civil Service means the total abolition of this system; it takes from Mr. CONKLING the power to remove and to appoint, and fidelity to CONKLING will no longer be a test of office-holding in New York. Mr. CONKLING, speaking through PLATT, declares that the Republican party is pledged to integrity in the Civil Service, but the Republican party is not pledged to reform in the Civil Service. In the difference between these two statements consists Mr. CONKLING's antagonism to the President. He is fighting for the prerogative of Senators to control the Civil Service,—a prerogative directly denied them by the Constitution. This usurpation by members of Congress of the powers vested by the Constitution in the hands of the President has led to most of the abuses of the Civil Service. It has led to the creation of countless offices wholly useless; it has destroyed responsibility and subordination in the public service; it has resulted in corruption and incompetency in all departments of the Government, and made the appointments to office a matter of bargain and sale. It has thrown political parties into the control of officeholders, and party fidelity has usurped the place of official integrity. The President has ordered that Federal officers shall not be party managers, and he has refused to recognize the power of Senators and members of Congress to dictate members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, or other public functionaries, and hence CONKLING, through PLATT, denounces Civil-Service reform.

The St. Louis *Republican* sees a fearful breed of snakes on the political horizon:

> It is announced that Gen. GRANT will remain a year longer in Europe, and if he can keep up the interest in the daily bulletins of his peregrinations to the end of that time as cleverly as it has been maintained so far, he will unquestionably be an important factor in determining the course of politics when he gets home. He has been a surprise to friends and enemies alike since he went abroad, and nothing that he could have done at home would have been half so effective in restoring his lost importance. It is impossible not to believe that he still covets a third term, and if he returns to America in the fall of 1878 with the prestige of his unparalleled triumphal tour through the length and breadth of the Old World, he can easily keep himself prominently before the public mind for another year, and until parties begin the organization for the next Presidential campaign. It is a shrewd game, and so far has been played excellently well.

The idea of going abroad to conduct a political campaign strikes us favorably, and we recommend it to all candidates of all parties for all offices in the future.

It is a painful duty, but it must be performed. The attention of the Humane Society is called to the fact that HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk, is charged with gross acts of cruelty towards his clerks. When office hours are over, and these young men would gladly engage in the joyous and refreshing sport of wood-sawing or some similar pastime, they are driven, by threats of dismissal if they disobey, to attend Democratic ward meetings and to listen to and applaud speeches made by the aforesaid LIEB and one DOOLITTLE, Jr. Nor does this occur once each night, but often in the same evening, they being driven in droves from saloon to saloon to form an audience. Two deaths from too much oratory have already occurred, and since the campaign is to last a month longer others will be apt to follow. The case is one plainly calling for the interference of the Humane Society.

An utter absence of any apparent organic disease in the system of M. THIERS has given rise to the rumor that he was poisoned, and among the hotter-headed of the French Republicans there are many who point to unscrupulous acts of the dominant party to show the possibility of murder in this case. There is no evidence that the old man's taking-off was through the medium of poison, but the French people are apt to attribute anything they don't understand to the deviltry of their enemies, and this new story may lead to complications that will seriously injure MACMAHON in his operations.

Those sympathetic Democratic papers who sporadically lament the hardships imposed on Government clerks in sending them home to vote will find food for reflection in the barbarities practiced by the Turkish Government upon the impecunious but deathless and unresigning employes of its various departments. A correspondent of the London *Times* has been poking his thumb into the ways and means of carrying on the war, and has harpooned a financial plum which affords him great satisfaction as explaining the phenomenon of prosecuting war without funds. He finds that in the case of Pub. Funcs., besides the 25 per cent already contributed by them, an additional reduction of 50 per cent of their salaries has been imposed, and, as the last 25 per cent is not paid, the expense of running the machine is saved, and the money put into the war fund. But even this is used only in payment of foreign bills for munitions, and as the armies live on the country they occupy, and the debt already created is left in abeyance, it ceases to become a matter of wonder how the Turks have been enabled to keep up their end of the stick so long.

Having received their overcoats, trunks, corn-plasters, and ruffled night-shirts, TAIL, CLOUD, and the rest of the gang have started for home, leaving behind them a bill of $7,000. They are to go on the Missouri River until spring, when they promise to emigrate to the White River, and there beat their arrows into plow-shares, and whisky-bottles into pruning-hooks, and cultivate the land. This arrangement will give the Government four months in which to equip an army to bring them to terms again in time for another pow-wow and more concessions next fall.

During the last week there have been received at this office, as poetical contributions, thirteen "Wails," five "Requiems," seven "Addresses to False Lovers," half-a-dozen "Lines to the Dead," and one epitaph. In view of the approach of the November election, the multiplicity of LIEB's speeches, and the general dullness of things, contributors are requested to cheer up a little if possible, to turn the bright side of themselves to the world, and to do what they can to enliven the papers. No poetry of a bilious and depressing character can be published for six weeks.

It is very gratifying to note the beautiful and touching tributes of the Democratic press to CASSIUS M. CLAY, who recently killed a negro in Kentucky. One would naturally suppose that his prompt acquittal would satisfy even his most sanguine friends, but they are now abusing the dead man primarily for being killed, and secondly for being a colored man, both of which positions they assume to be reflections on Mr. CLAY's character.

Will the Albany papers who are repudiating TWEED's assertions that they were subsidized explain why they did not show up his operations when he ran the State? It was notorious that he used the Legislature to do his own sweet will for years, and yet the Albany press never even chirped. If this silence resulted not from financial reasons, it must have come from criminal stupidity. Of which do you Albany fellows plead guilty?

It was generally expected by those who had given any attention to the matter that the new Appellate Court (Judges MURPHY, HEATON, and PLEASANTS) would appoint Maj. WOODBURY M. TAYLOR or Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON Clerk of said Court; but for some reason the choice fell on neither, but on Mr. ELI SMITH, known to several of the lawyers. The appointment lasts until the next election a year hence.

The posthumous donkey who sits upon the grave of the Democratic party and indites prophecies for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been told by somebody that "the minds of some of the voters of Ohio are yet in a plastic state, and are still open to conviction." This is a bid for what few Democrats there are left whose "convictions" may be turned to any side by a judicious shin-plastic application.

The numerous friends of Mr. JULIAN S. RUMSEY intend presenting his name before the ensuing Republican Convention for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. RUMSEY filled the office between 1871 and 1873 in a very able, faithful, and acceptable manner. He was succeeded by "Buffalo" MILLER, and "Buffalo" was in turn succeeded by Mr. LOUIS HUCK, the present popular Treasurer.

A careful count develops altogether too many aces in the Congressional pack. Counting up those shown by RANDALL, COX, *et al.*, besides what they have up their sleeves, and the deal outnumbers the deck by eighty-five. RANDALL holds the "age," but in the event of a jack-pot there is a chance that the subsidy knaves will lead in opening it.

That Virginia candidate for the Speakership seems to fluctuate like wildcat insurance stock, as his remaining on the track is supposed to help one or the other of the more prominent aspirants. He already looms up as GOODE God and GOODE Devil, and will probably make a good thing out of even his defeat.

Mr. HENRY WATTERSON has prepared a lecture on "The Whimsicalities, Comicalities, and Realities of Southern Life." Among the first he will enumerate his 100,000 Democrats, among the second the *Courier-Journal*, and among the third BLANTON DUNCAN.

> The only way to bring out a full vote of the citizens of St. Louis would be to imitate the example of the judicious sample-room, and advertise "a fried oyster given away after every ballot."—*Globe-Democrat.*

A still better way would be to locate the polls in the sample-rooms.

It wasn't until DONN PIATT discovered that he was not receiving all the money from the moth-exterminator steal that he grew pale with virtue and determined to explode the swindle. His system is Addition, PIATT, and Silence, or otherwise squeal.

But it is when those Indians get home and their squaws find out that bustles and striped stockings were not included in the general requisition, that the redskins will think they have indeed taken up their abode on Misery River.

"JUBA" EARLY declines calling on HAYES or PHIL SHERIDAN until they have first visited him. He has forgotten that PHIL called on him one day without any ceremony or invitation, and that the visit was never returned.

Now that SPOTTED TAIL and RED CLOUD have been satisfactorily disposed of, won't the Government devote some little attention to inducing SUNSET COX to go on some reservation?

PERSONAL.

Miss Randolph, the great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, is at the head of a young ladies' school near Charlotte, Va.

Joseph Cook's latest subject is: "Unexplored Remainders of Conscience." Several lectures will be required to dispose of the fragments.

Gabriel Krolikowski, one of the originators of the famous Icarian community swindle, died in a wretched room in Greene street, New York, last week.

Martin Milmore, the sculptor, has received an order from Thomas G. Appleton for a marble bust of Ralph Waldo Emerson from the plaster cast now in the artist's studio.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* kindly explains the meaning of the words

> Here I'll raise my Ebenezer,
> Hither by Thy help I'm come.

The word *Eben-ezer* means "The stone of help."

The Leipsic police are making war on ladies' trains in the street. The women have been given notice through the newspapers that all persons whose dress is found trailing on the sidewalk will be fined from 5 to 50 marks.

Judge Guthrie recently introduced Senator Thurman as a man "who was commissioned out of the nomination for the Presidency of the United States at St. Louis as Samuel J. Tilden was commissioned out of the Presidency at Washington City."

Cardinal Sixte Riario-Sforza, who died at Naples on Sunday, was born in that city in 1810, at 35 was its Archbishop, and at 36 was recognized Cardinal. He attracted the attention of all Europe in 1861 by his bitter opposition to Italian unity. His name was frequently mentioned in connection with the succession to the Papacy, it being supposed that he would certainly long outlive the Pope.

POLITICAL.

Outcome of the New York State Democratic Convention.

Tammany Succeeds in Forcing the Nomination of Its Ticket.

A Palpable Bid for the Votes of the Honest Workingmen.

Miscellaneous Notes from the Political Field.

NEW YORK.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AND NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning, and admitted the entire Tammany delegation as the chosen representatives of New York. The Convention appointed the usual committees, and then took a recess.

After the recess, Clarkson F. Potter was chosen permanent President, and the following resolutions were adopted:

The people having, in the last Presidential contest, elected by an overwhelming popular and clear Electoral majority the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpations and frauds of Returning Boards, protected and adopted, if not instigated, by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practicable by a threatening array of military force;

Resolved, That at the first Convention of Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime it is not only just and fit, but it is the plain duty, in the interest of constitutional government and in vindication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn, and hold it up to universal execration.

Second—That this duty of setting the mark of infamy upon this transaction, and preventing any quick forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages, rests especially and peculiarly upon the Democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Third—That the late House of Representatives deserve the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to representatives of the people in all constitutional governments to appropriate money for the support of soldiers to be used in illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the Republic.

Fourth—That the present National Administration, by its withdrawal of troops from the South, and its cessation from mischievous, unconstitutional, and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of the States, has in that respect reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal Constitution, and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled in that particular to the approval of all good citizens.

Fifth—The Democratic party of New York reaffirm the following principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver the only legal-tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; honest payment of the public debt in coin; sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule; to limit and localize most jealously the powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in public expense that labor may be lightly burdened.

Sixth—That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements as unnecessary, beyond the scope of Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Seventh—That we congratulate the whole people of this State that, notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been for years subjected in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the public peace, and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws favoring no class at the expense of another, a stern refusal on the part of legislative bodies to yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point, that the laboring classes of the country (with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized) are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Eighth—That we favor a uniform and equitable excise law, having regard for and protective of the rights of all people, accompanied by stringent provisions punishing its violation.

Ninth—That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing for the severe and certain punishment of all official neglect, extravagance, or fraud by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

The remaining resolutions refer to State affairs.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Allen O. Beach; Comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney-General, Augustus Schoonmaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

Adjourned.

OHIO.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—Blanton Duncan, of Louisville, Ky., addressed a meeting of the Workingmen at Capitol Square to-night. The weather being quite cold, the attendance did not number over 500, and before its close all had left for home save about 150. Mr. Duncan said he had been in the northern section of the State, and thought, from the tone of the people in that section, that the new National party would poll 100,000 votes in Ohio next Tuesday. Christopher Lewis, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the National ticket, said that the reports from sixty-six counties were very encouraging, and from thirty-four counties they had the best of assurances that they would elect their representatives to the Legislature in nearly all. He called upon the workingmen to stand firm and be vigilant; that the time was not far when

THE WORKINGMEN WOULD BE RESPECTED

in the government of this nation. He hoped that those hardy sons of toil would not at the last moment be lured away from the new organization by the promises of either the Republican or Democratic party. He was firm in the belief that in this, the first year of their organization, they would have enough men placed in the Legislature of Ohio to defeat the election to the United States Senate of any man not in sympathy with the laboring class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENBACKERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—In the Greenback Convention to-day a very lengthy preamble was adopted, embracing all the grievances of the party against the Government, with a long series of resolutions demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, the issue of absolute money in greenbacks, to be full legal tender for all purposes, and in sufficient quantities to redeem all bonds now or which may in the future become subject to redemption; that the Constitution be amended so as to restrain Congress from granting public lands to any corporation or association, from making the United States a party to any corporation for any purpose, assigning or in any way conveying public moneys, credits, franchises, powers, or sovereignty of Government, from creating any corporation except such as may be necessary to carry out and execute the powers of the Government itself, and from issuing any bonds of the United States in future for any purpose; demanding that all National Banks be required to surrender their circulation for cancellation and receive greenbacks therefor; demanding the graduation of taxation so as to secure a tax on all incomes over the sum of $800 a year; demanding thorough reform in public-school education, and the establishment of agricultural, mechanical, and commercial schools; requiring the education of each pupil for a vocation in life; that no sectarian school shall be sustained out of public school funds; favoring free trade; demanding a reduction of public expenses; claiming for every individual, male or female, the same political rights and equity in the State; demanding that all land-grants to railroads, excepting such lands as have been sold to innocent purchasers, be vacated; that the Government shall take control of the whole railway and telegraphic systems of the country, and operate them for the benefit of the people; recommending the issue of greenbacks by the Government to be loaned to States, counties, cities, and individuals at 3 per cent interest; favoring an eight-hour law.

A very slimly-attended meeting was held at the Court-House to-night, at which several speeches were made of the usual greenback order.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 4.—Complete returns from various counties give satisfactory Republican gains. In this county the returns give increased majorities over the estimates. The average Republican majority is 500, and the city and county are solid Republican. We now promise you, next year, as a result of this, Republican State officers, United States Senator, and Representative.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The attempt to get up a demonstration against the President's Southern policy among the colored people to-night proved a signal failure. Less than a score of people responded to the largely-advertised call, and the speeches were made by second-rate men.

THE RAILROADS.

MORE CARS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—The frequent recurrence of the charges made in THE TRIBUNE, that the railroad companies were holding cars for speculative purposes, and that they could not be had because the companies had combined with grain speculators, induced your correspondent to make inquiry as to facts. Calling at the headquarters of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road in this city, I asked the Superintendent what he had to say about this matter of holding cars. His reply was quick and emphatic: "The idea is perfectly absurd, and without a particle of foundation. Wouldn't common sense teach any person that it was for the interest of railroad companies to earn all they can? The roads all over the country are taxed to their utmost capacity to do their business. The trouble is to get cars. See here. There is a report of cars of this road, and other roads connecting with this road on the 29th of September. From that you can see where our cars are." The report shows that on the Rock Island Road at that date there were 332 cars of other roads, and 894 of its cars were scattered over the roads running in every direction from Chicago.

The Superintendent further said that most of the cars of the other roads were cars of the various dispatch freight lines, "Empire," "Red," "Blue," etc., which have to be returned East as soon as unloaded, while cars belonging to the C., R. I. & P. are held and used by Eastern and other roads for use, and the trouble is to get them. Another source of trouble is that large numbers of cars are held by consignees, to get their freight. At nearly every station, to accommodate them, cars are left on the track for them to unload. There were in this city yesterday ten cars which have been held from a week to ten days. One man who had held a car seven days fairly streaked the pale air with blue, because he was informed that he must unload or the Company would dump his load on the ground. So it is all along the line of all roads, so that no Company has the use of half the cars they need or would use if they could get them. Just now there is a great press of business from the East to the West.

"The editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Monday," said the official, "was sound and correct. Everybody knows, at least in Iowa, that farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices, and if wheat does not move as freely as speculators desire, it is not because railroad companies hold back cars. The railroads would move everything offered if they could get the cars to do it."

Two or three weeks ago the grain market in this State was brisk, and large quantities of wheat and oats were delivered at low rates. Your correspondent made inquiry of near a hundred different farmers, and he found that in nearly every instance the grain had been sold under contract while it was standing in the field. When those contracts were filled, no more was brought in. Farmers who made no contracts held off entirely, and are still holding. Such is the condition of all crops. The farmers are able to meet pressing necessities with other products. This is the condition of affairs in this section, and probably all over the West, and the "bulls" and "bears" will have to make the most of it. The farmers of the West read the papers, and for once are masters of the situation "by a large majority."

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—As supplemental to my Quincy dispatch of the 27th, touching the important railway projects now being pushed to completion by three or four of the leading railway men of the Union, I have to add the following:

There are three routes now being operated between Chicago and St. Louis, to wit.: The Chicago & St. Louis, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—the latter line by virtue of its lease of the old Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis. The traffic between these two important commercial cities is second only to the traffic between the East and the West, and is yearly growing in importance. It is a traffic that ramifies through ten great States, and which may be said to centre either in St. Louis or Chicago, with collateral conditions closely identified with both. The capacity of those roads for doing all this business is ample for years to come. But that ever restless, acquisitive spirit which seems the demon always whispering in the ear of a railway President has already manifested itself, and now a new line is projected, and, I am confidently assured, will be built before March, 1878.

Years ago, when special legislation obtained in the Illinois Legislature, a charter was obtained for an air-line railway from Chicago to St. Louis, via the towns of Blue Island, Frankfort, Chatsworth, Gibson, Decatur, Taylorville, Litchfield, and Edwardsville. The charter was made effective between East Louis and Decatur, but the Blackstone influence always prevented the completion of the remaining link in the line. To-day I am authoritatively assured that the Wabash Company (which fell heir to the original charter) has resolved to complete the line into Chicago from Decatur. At present, the distances between East St. Louis and Chicago are

	Miles.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	280
Illinois Central	290
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, via Bushnell	348

The projected Wabash line will shorten the distance to 260 miles, or twenty miles less than the Chicago & Alton.

With this line completed, the Wabash Directory says it will be in a shape to force not only the East and West trunk lines between the Mississippi River and the East to pool with it, but it will also hold the whip-hand, so to speak, of the lines running northeast from St. Louis. Alexander Boody, the man who made the fortunes of the Wabash, and whose departure from its Directory was followed by immediate bankruptcy, has been here this week. From friends of his I learn that he goes back into the Wabash management, and that the ambition of his heart is to build this Chicago air-line from Decatur.

THE TRUNK LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The railroad managers, at their sessions to-day, transacted no business owing to the non-arrival of various managers. The presence of Sir Henry Taylor, of the Canada Grand Trunk, is taken to indicate that that line is no longer averse to the freight pool combination. The prospects for an amicable adjustment of all matters are regarded especially favorable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The several trunk lines were represented at a meeting to-night in Windsor Hotel. Among those present were John King, Jr., Receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad; John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; A. J. Cassott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Erie Railway; J. R. McCullagh, Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New York Central and Harlem Railroads; A. Broughton, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway; N. Guilford, General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway; W. S. Perry, General Freight Agent of the Canada Southern Railroad; and Mr. Roosevelt, of the Toledo & Wabash.

A proposition was advanced to increase the rates of freight on East and West bound traffic, and to do away with the indiscriminate cutting of rates previously indulged in by rival carrying companies. The basis for the new rates could not be determined upon, and the subject was postponed for further deliberation. The representatives were unanimously in favor of continuing the present system of pooling West-bound freight-earnings, and, if possible, decide upon some similar plan as regards East-bound freights.

A meeting of Presidents was held in a private room of the hotel. William H. Vanderbilt and Receiver Jewett (of the Erie Railway) were known to be present. The meeting adjourned very early, and it is said no business was transacted. Both meetings adjourned until to-morrow.

STEALING A MARCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—It is ascertained that the recent connection made by the Southern Pacific Railroad by bridge over the Colorado River was in direct opposition to orders from the United States Government. It appears that on Aug. 22 Adjutant-General Townsend granted the Company permission to build a road across the Government reservation at Fort Yuma, subject to a grant by Congress of the right of way. The Company proceeded in its work of building a bridge on this permission, and it was nearly completed when the Secretary of War, Sept. 3, countermanded the permission until both the Southern and Texas Pacific Companies could be fully heard, or Congress should determine the controversy. The Southern Pacific authorities then asked of the Department Commander permission to continue the work so far as was necessary to preserve the bridge. This was granted. Shortly after midnight on Monday, Sept. 30, the employes of the Company began laying the track to make connection across the bridge. Maj. Dunn, commanding at Fort Yuma, on learning this fact, at once ordered the work stopped. The whole force under his command consisted of a Sergeant and one enlisted man. The latter was stationed on the bridge, but in a few moments the railroad men resumed operations, and the track-laying continued until morning, when connection with the Arizona side was completed. Maj. Dunn ordered Superintendent of Construction Green to consider himself a prisoner, but having no force to carry out his instructions, returned to the Fort. Soon after a regular train from San Francisco crossed the bridge. The railroad people claim that this action on their part is in conformity with the permission granted to do such work as was necessary to preserve the property, as connection was necessary to enable them to run trains over the bridge to carry stones for rip-rapping the piers, and that in building the road across the reservation the interests of the Government and public have been consulted at every step. They also claim that Vice-President Brown, of the Texas Pacific, made an ex-parte statement to the War Department, which caused the withdrawal of its permission to build. Gen. McDowell says he believes the matter was to be amicably arranged.

I., B. & W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—It is stated on reliable authority that Thomas Scott has an eye on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road, and, in case it is sold, will make a strong effort to get hold of the property. The recent arrangement entered into between the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western was a move toward effecting such a result. He is reported as prepared, in a financial way, to take the road in as soon as an opportunity is offered.

ITEMS.

Much interest is manifested in railroad circles as to the result of the meeting of railroad managers held in New York yesterday to adjust the live-stock and other troubles that have prevented the maintenance of regular tariff rates from all points. It is the opinion that the magnates will remain in session three or four days, and that they will take decisive measures to prevent the cutting of rates hereafter. It also seems to be settled that the "eveners" will have to forego their large pickings hereafter, and that they will have to take the same chances as small shippers of live stock.

A compromise has been effected between the Kansas City elevators and the Southwestern Railroad Association. The former agree to give the pool agent access to their shipping-books after this, and the pool lines will not insist on being provided with an exhibit of shipments previous to Oct. 1.

RELIGIOUS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—The American Board of Missions, at the forenoon session, heard reports from various missions, showing them in a favorable condition.

The Committee on place for the next meeting reported in favor of Milwaukee, and of the Rev. W. J. Buddington, D. D., of Brooklyn, to be the preacher, the Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., alternate.

Twenty new members were elected.

The following were elected officers: President, Mark Hopkins, D. D.; Vice-President, the Hon. William E. Dodge; Prudential Committee, Augustus C. Thompson, D. D., the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Abner Kingman, Ezra Farnsworth, J. Russell Bradford, Joseph S. Roper, Prof. Egbert Smyth, E. B. Webb, M. D., C. C. Burr, Elbridge Terry; Corresponding Secretaries, Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., E. K. Alden, D. D.; Recording Secretary, the Rev. John O. Means, D. D.; Treasurer, Langdon S. Ward; Auditors, the Hon. Avery Plummer, Arthur W. Tufts, and John M. Gordon.

At the evening session of the Board of Missions President Hopkins delivered an address on "The Harmony of the Future and Revelation." In opening he spoke with much feeling, saying that twenty-two years ago, at the meeting of the American Board in this city, he was elected President, on the resignation of the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Since that, he had been continuously re-elected, and it seemed fitting at this time and place he should lay down the office which he considered the greatest honor of his life.

The Women's Board of Missions was largely attended. Mrs. Moses Smith and others made addresses. Twenty thousand dollars was asked for next year.

UNIVERSALISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 4.—The Universalists of this State assembled in annual convention here to-day. There was quite a large attendance of them, most of the prominent cities in the State being represented. The officers are: President, C. W. Knickerbocker, of Wayne; Vice-President, the Rev. A. M. Soule, of Farmington; Secretary, the Rev. M. B. Carpenter, of Lansing. The following are the Session Committees: On Election, the Revs. A. Crane, of Bay City, A. H. Wetmore, of Concord, and J. Bentley, of Lapeer; on Religious Services, the Rev. Charles Fluhrer and F. B. Day, of this city, and J. Dinsmore, of Portland; on Nominations, the Rev. A. Sessions, of Tecumseh, A. M. Serile, of Farmington, and E. F. Wade, of Corunna. The President and the Executive Committee made interesting reports, which were duly referred. The Rev. S. Crane, of Hillsdale, preached a sermon on "The Organization of Churches and Conventions; Their Relations; the Duties of Members." This afternoon was devoted to important miscellaneous business, and this evening the Rev. L. J. Dinsmore, of Lapeer, preached an able missionary sermon. The sermons are to be published in the *New Convert* and *Star*. The Convention will elect officers to-morrow, and will be in session over Sunday.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The second day of the Episcopal General Convention opened with prayers by Bishops Bedell, of Ohio, and Greene, of Mississippi. One hundred and eighty delegates are present. The business meeting was begun at 10:30, and considerable preliminary work was done.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.87	48	63	N. W., fresh	.04	Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	29.93	52	57	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
2:00p. m.	29.94	53	52	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
3:53p. m.	29.97	52	53	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
9:00p. m.	30.04	46	61	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18p. m.	30.08	44	67	N. W., fresh	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 58; minimum, 44.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.97	37	W., fresh	.01	Fair.
Buffalo	29.83	49	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.89	41	E., gentle		Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.96	53	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Davenport	30.16	45	N. W., gentle		Clear.
Detroit	29.98	44	N. W., gentle		Clear.
Duluth	30.02	38	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.01	35	W., fresh		Clear.
Grand Haven	30.02	49	N. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.96	44	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Keokuk	30.13	46	Calm		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.16	45	Calm		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	39	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Omaha	30.11	48	S., gentle		Cloudy.
Toledo	30.02	48	W., gentle		Clear.
Yankton	30.10	45	S. W., fresh		Clear.

SAMOA STEINBERGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The *World* says ex-Premier Steinberger arrived yesterday in the L'Amerique from Havre. Being interviewed by a reporter he said he had been much abused in the papers without cause. He hoped to refute the slanders before Congress at the coming session. He described and justified his course from the beginning while in Samoa, and says he has come home to obtain a recognition of his official position as representative of the United States. England is very desirous to obtain possession of those islands, and attempted to buy Steinberger, but the latter was too much of an American to accept.

WASHINGTON.

Damage by Water to the Unprotected Patent-Office Building.

Latest Phase of the Fight for the Louisiana Senatorship.

The Struggle for the Power Wielded by the Speaker of the House.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Judge Spofford and other New Orleans politicians who have arrived here say that the prosecution of Wells and Anderson has no political object, but that their retention as Federal officers in New Orleans has given much dissatisfaction. Some of these gentlemen even say that if the members of the Returning Board had not been placed in prominent offices there might not have been an effort to indict them.

The District Commissioners have been engaged for some weeks in examining and revising the assessments against private property made by the Board of Public Works during the Shepherd regime. The discoveries fully sustain the accusations of fraudulent overcharges made in the press at the time. The revision of the assessments for the seven squares on Pennsylvania avenue east of the Capitol illustrates this method of robbery. The net amount of overcharge for the seven squares was $51,903, or about 16 per cent of the whole sum, which was set down at $314,480. The overcharges consisted in the purchases of brick twice, dressing of curb twice, man-holes twice, partial payment of contractor twice, and the same on nearly all the details of the contract. This ratio of overcharge on all work done by the Board of Public Works between 1871 and 1874 would amount to about $3,500,000.

The investigations into the defalcation of the Georgetown Customs Collector show a bad state of affairs. Both the Collector and his principal Deputy have been embezzling, and the special agents to-day discovered that they have been in the habit of releasing goods from bond without accounting for the duties they have received.

The new Republican journals here are gradually coming to close quarters. One has defended Conkling, and the other attacks him. One has approved and the other condemned the Rochester Convention, and to-day's *Republican* attacks the *Union* on its claims of being non-partisan, and says the term is one of wonderful elasticity, and can cover bitter partisan attacks based on sheer prejudice and hate.

One of the worst storms of late years has prevailed throughout this section to-day. News from the coast below is of strong gales from which much loss to coastwise shipping is expected. The greatest damage here was at the Interior Department. The rain was very heavy, and the wind seemed to drive it through every exposed crevice in the roof or walls. The burned wings are still uncovered, and the water gathering on the museum floor ran through the heavy arches which support it into all the rooms upon the main floor of these wings. A strong force was set at work early soaking it up as it fell on the exposed floors above, but with all that could be done in this way the storm was so severe that the rooms below were badly saturated. It became necessary to remove all the furniture, but much of it was injured, as was also many of the records.

A few days since the *Star* exposed the fact that Naval-Constructor Steele, on duty at the Navy-Yard here, was discharging a number of skilled workmen and bringing his own friends from points where he had been on duty North to fill their places. The Acting Secretary of the Navy immediately examined into the matter. As a result Steele was to-day detached from duty and placed on waiting orders. The Acting Secretary does not see how a proper regard for the civil service rules admits of turning adrift efficient employes when their services are needed.

Judge Spofford, who contests Kellogg's seat from Louisiana, will have his credentials presented at the opening of the extra session, and a motion will be made to swear him in. The Democratic Senators will object to any reference of the credentials to a committee, on the ground that there is nothing to refer, and will make it a test question. Kellogg, who has left for New Orleans, said before leaving that his case would not come up until December, but it is evident that the Democrats intend, if possible, to carry out the programme above indicated with regard to Spofford. Eustis' friends think there will be little objection to his admission to the second seat from Louisiana.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—A heavy rainstorm did considerable damage to the Interior Department. The entire north hall, occupied by the Patent-Office, was flooded. The ceiling of the north hall being expected to fall, guards were stationed to warn the people of the danger. Business in the Land-Office was entirely suspended, and the land records suffered considerable. It is feared that some of them will be destroyed before they can be placed in dry rooms.

The damage to the Ninth and G street wings of the Patent-Office is very great, many records and public papers being thoroughly saturated. The water flowed into the Ninth-street rooms and hall so rapidly this afternoon, that it was found necessary to cut a hole through the immense wall of the building to let it out. It is now feared by many that the damage by the flood may prove nearly as great as that by the late fire.

The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has declined the proposition to compromise the tobacco suits now in progress at Greensboro, N. C. There are eighteen such cases, and the amount involved is $120,000.

SPEAKERSHIP POINTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The Speakership contest will commence here in earnest by the last of this week. Sayler writes that he will be here Wednesday. Randall and Cox will be here before that time, and in private houses and in hotel lobbies the contest for this great place will be made. It is a position worthy any man's ambition. It has frequently been called the third office in the nation; it has claims to be ranked as the second place. The Vice-President has no function except that of presiding officer of the Senate. Under the customs of that body, he is not allowed to make up the committees, which form so important a part in Congressional legislation. The Senate committees are chosen in the caucuses of the two parties, and resolutions in which the name of every Senator assigned to the committees where he is to act are incorporated are presented and voted upon. In the House, the course of procedure is different. The Speaker practically makes all committees. If he accedes to the dictation of his party in caucus, or to the personal solicitation of friends, his act is the voluntary surrender of a traditional prerogative. The Speaker makes the committees. The public has faint conception of the influence of Congressional Committees upon legislation. Under the present system these committees are becoming each year more like small legislative bodies within Congress, where the action of Congress itself mainly originates, and is often to a great extent determined. There are 300 voting men in the Lower House, but one-sixth of that number do the thinking and the managing for the rest.

THE SPEAKER'S NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

The Speaker must be a man of brain, and tact, and muscle. He must be a recognized leader in his party, and a peer among all men. He must be able to harmonize all factions within his own party, and to command the respect of the Opposition. He must have the quality of generalship, and be able to command men. He should, besides, have an extensive knowledge of the very complicated mass of rules, usages, and unwritten customs which have become known as parliamentary law. It would have been possible for Speaker Randall last year to have defeated the declaration of the election of Mr. Hayes as President in joint Convention—possibly to have created a revolution in this country—by a resort to the technicalities in which, under the Constitution and by party usage, he perhaps properly might have been justified. The power of technicality under the present Congressional system goes to that extent. It is not less influential and far-reaching in every petty detail of the ordinary routine of legislative action. A bill may be passed or lost, a cause secured or ruined, a claim made or unmade, by the operations of parliamentary law. What that law is, how it may be exercised, what its limits should be, what the Opposition has the right to claim, and may be permitted to claim, the Speaker must be able to determine on the instant, in the midst of what often is a howling mob.

THE SPEAKER AS A MAN OF MUSCLE.

To do this requires muscle as well as brain. The Speaker of the House of Representatives cannot be a feeble man. Michael C. Kerr, during the term of his Speakership, was, indeed, a very feeble man. He was almost at death's door when he first lifted the gavel. But hardly was Michael C. Kerr Speaker of the House of Representatives. He never presided but for brief periods and at long intervals. He chose the times when there was likely to be less confusion,—for even Democrats in an investigating Congress do not try to raise bedlam when the Chaplain has the floor. But Mr. Kerr was soon compelled to lay aside the gavel which, during the few weeks of his Speakership, he so feebly lifted. The Speaker must be a man of physical strength and endurance, capable of bringing system out of confusion, of forcing quiet by the very vigor of his presence, and of commanding order both by arm and voice. But there may be too much arm about the matter. Jim Blaine was a noisy Speaker, and hammered the top of his desk so that there had to be a mallet and a new sheathing for the desk nearly every session.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER AS SPEAKER.

William A. Wheeler, of New York, with a tap of the small end of the gavel, aided by the dignity of his presence, could keep better order than any man who has sat in the Speaker's chair in modern times. It was his presence, his dignity, his consciousness of the proprieties of the American Congress, which seemed to compel instantaneous order. Besides, he contributed nothing to the disorder which he sought to dispel.

SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES—RANDALL.

Of the present candidates for the Speakership Sam Randall unquestionably has been the most severely tried, at the greatest crisis in the nation's history, or in the experience of any Speaker. And in that trial he conducted himself well. Alexander Stephens says that, but for the coolness and patriotism of Randall in the trying days of the Electoral count, the country might have been plunged into a revolution; and that, if for no other reason, Randall deserves the Speakership as a token of the gratitude of both parties. Mr. Stephens may be unduly enthusiastic in behalf of Randall, but those of either party who best understood those stormy days here will admit that Mr. Randall's course at that time was that of a statesman and of a courageous man of honor. Republicans were impatient at what, at times, seemed his surrender to the filibusters; but Mr. Randall's rulings as to the dilatory motions which properly could be made, when analyzed at this period, prove to have been strictly within the letter of parliamentary law and usage. They would have been made by any Republican Speaker under like circumstances who rendered obedience to his own oath. But the time came when the roads parted; when it was for Mr. Randall to decide what motions were intended for factious delay and what were the legitimate means of which any parliamentary opponent might avail himself. When that time came Mr. Randall did not hesitate to do his duty, although he knew, as the hour approached midnight on that fateful third of March, that that decision would render certain the declaration of the election of his political opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, as President. Whatever Mr. Randall may have been before, however he may now be affected towards the South or subsidies, he deserves that Republicans, at this distance from the Electoral contest, should say that in those trying days he honestly and fairly did his duty.

THE BOURBON RAID ON RANDALL.

The fact that he did so do his duty is to be used as an argument against him by a class of ultra Bourbons from the South, which may be larger than the Northern people thus far have believed. Joe Blackburn is at the head of this clique. He bases his opposition to Randall really upon that very fact. In a pronunciamento, which one of Blackburn's followers has just published here, as the starting point of his campaign, the charge is made against Randall in these words:

Furthermore, had Speaker Randall opposed the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, after the illegal action of the Electoral Commission, simply by recognizing motions of a dilatory character, the recorded will of the American people would not have been repudiated; Mr. Hayes would not now be President, nor would there have been either bloodshed or revolution. Therefore the historian will be compelled to record the fact—stripped of all technicalities—that at the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Anno Domini, 1877, a Democratic Speaker, by the exercise of arbitrary power, based upon the formulas of an illegal statute, caused a Republican who was not elected to be declared President over a Democrat who was elected by a majority of one million of white voters of the country!

SAMMY COX AND THE REST.

The men who are now on the list for the Speakership are Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Samuel S. Cox of New York, Milton Sayler of Ohio, John Goode of Virginia, William R. Morrison of Illinois, and Buckner of Missouri. At present Mr. Randall seems to be a long way ahead, although Cox still has the confidence that he can somewhere find the votes which will place him in the chair he covets. Cox appears disposed to make an alliance with Sayler and Morrison. In any event, Cox, who is desperate, will use every effort to defeat the re-election of Randall. Cox feels that he should have been elected Speaker last time, and openly asserts that he would have defeated Randall in caucus but for the desertion from himself to Randall of a handful of votes. These few votes, Cox says, were taken from him at the direct instigation of Tilden, who had pledges from Randall's friends that, come what might, if Randall was Speaker, he would see to it that Samuel J. Tilden was seated in the White House. That pledge, Cox's friends insist, the Randall people made, but did not keep. If the fight should be very close, it is not unlikely that the Cox people might even ally themselves with the Blackburn faction, and attack Randall on the ground of his action during the Electoral count.

RANDALL'S BEST CHANCE.

The hope of Mr. Randall lies in securing the caucus nomination on an early ballot. If the caucus is not harmonious, and the party lines are broken down so that there shall be a Democratic subsidy and a Democratic anti-subsidy candidate, the men who are now leading candidates may very possibly go to the wall. The Democratic party is not in the habit of exhibiting its differences of opinion in the presence of its political opponents; but the feeling on the subsidy question among the Southern men is very strong. Randall Gibson, of New Orleans, is said to have stated here last spring that he should demand in the caucus that the nominee should directly pledge himself to support, by all means in his power, the Texas Pacific, and such other schemes for internal improvement as have became dearer to the Southerner than politics, as a condition of the support of Southern men. The Democrats can do much to stultify themselves, but it seems among the political impossibilities that even a Democrat, with such a record as Samuel J. Randall, should be willing to so far forget his past as to become a candidate for Speaker on a subsidy platform. Mr. Randall stood with Holman, and, it is fair to say, with Cox, in the early days of railroad-subsidy legislation, opposing it.

RANDALL'S RECORD HAMPERS HIS AMBITION.

His speeches against subsidies of all sorts, except back-pay and the Centennial, were as bitter and uncompromising as those made by any "watch-dog of the Treasury." They say a plan is forming by which Randall can retain his personal convictions and at the same time so constitute the Committees that they will adequately represent the general sentiment of his party on the subsidy as well as on all other questions. Mr. Randall succeeded in doing this very well in the last Congress, and, although a Pennsylvania high tariff man, formed the Revenue and Taxing Committees in a way which did not give dissatisfaction to the Democratic free-traders. The stake is a great one to play for, and ambition is still the busy bubble that it always was.

NO ADMINISTRATION SPEAKER.

No one now expects an Administration Speaker, much less a Republican Speaker. The President, undoubtedly, at one time hoped, possibly thought, that the coming House might be organized in support of his policy. It was with this expectation, undoubtedly, that the noted letter to Gen. Garfield was written, acquiescence in which on the part of Garfield lost him the Senate seat which he was then certain to have secured. But now the President does not expect an organization of the House in the interests of the Administration. The friends of his policy are confident that more efficient support for administrative measures can be found in the House under Democratic organization than would be possible if the question of Administration or anti-Administration should be forced upon the Democratic caucus.

THE POLICY OF BLUNDER.

The Democratic party just now, in this Congress, in this year, is not going to pieces. They are too near the flesh-pots. They are confident of victory, and the blundering is not now all on their own side. The Republicans at Rochester began to usurp that traditional Democratic function.

SALE OF THE GALT HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The Galt House, the finest hotel in the South, costing over $1,000,000, was sold to-day in bankruptcy, by S. E. Jones and T. H. Hays, Assignees. The property as a whole brought $157,000, and was sold to a Western financial corporation which holds bonds of the hotel to the amount of $200,000. The bidding was quite spirited. The bonded debt of the hotel is about $400,000. It is said that its management will be changed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamer Salvador, from Panama.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—The steamer Nederland, from New York, has arrived.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 4.—Arrived, Manitoba, Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—Steamer Idaho, from New York, has arrived.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Chicago Team Victorious in the Inter-State Rifle Match.

Chicago's Base-Ball Club Successful at St. Louis Yesterday.

Third Day of the Trotting at Cleveland—Races at Louisville.

THE RIFLE.

INTER-STATE SHOOTING MATCH.

The fall meeting of riflemen, under the auspices of the Dearborn Rifle Club and the Illinois Rifle Association, was inaugurated yesterday at Stony Island range, South Chicago. Owing to the extremely windy and unpleasant weather the attendance was very light, not more than a dozen persons besides those directly concerned in the shooting and scoring being on the ground. The same causes operated considerably against the accuracy of the shooting, especially at the 1,000-yard range.

The first event on the programme was the Inter-State match, the conditions being as follows: Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; ten shots at each of the shorter distances, and fifteen shots at 1,000 yards; open to teams of four, not necessarily all from the same club, but must be members of a regular organization in the State which they represent; no sighting shots. First prize, silver vase; second prize, gold badge. For this contest three teams entered. Illinois was represented by J. A. Shaffer, George Willard, R. S. Thompson, and Walter Burnham, all of Chicago. J. W. Roberts was Captain of the Illinois team. The Milwaukee team represented Wisconsin, and consisted of J. M. Johnston, Captain; David Hill, E. Fielding, and J. C. Wells. A team from Jackson represented Michigan, and consisted of G. H. Wolcott, Captain; J. T. Harrington, S. S. Levy, and R. J. Haire. The shooting on the 800-yard-range commenced about 10 o'clock. The range lies about east and west, the firing point being at the western end, and the wind blew strong from the northwest, necessitating a considerable allowance for windage. Following is the score:

AT 800 YARDS.

ILLINOIS.	
J. A. Shaffer	3 5 5 4 3 4 5 5 4—41
George Willard	0 0 4 0 3 3 3 5 5—26
R. S. Thompson	3 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 5—44
Walter Burnham	5 4 8 3 3 5 4 5 4 3—39
Total	150

MICHIGAN.	
G. H. Wolcott	2 0 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 3—35
J. T. Harrington	3 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 0 2—36
S. S. Levy	5 4 4 4 2 3 3 2 3 2—32
R. J. Haire	0 3 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 4—35
Total	138

WISCONSIN.	
J. M. Johnston	4 5 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 4—43
David Hill	4 5 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 5—44
E. Fielding	2 5 5 4 3 4 2 4 5 5—39
J. C. Wells	3 2 5 4 4 3 3 5 5 5—39
Total	165

AT 900 YARDS.

ILLINOIS.	
J. A. Shaffer	5 5 3 3 3 3 5 3 2 5—37
George Willard	2 5 4 5 3 4 2 3 5 5—38
R. S. Thompson	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5—45
Walter Burnham	0 3 2 5 2 0 5 5 3 3—28
Total	148

MICHIGAN.	
G. H. Wolcott	3 2 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—42
J. T. Harrington	3 4 3 2 3 5 2 5 5 5—38
S. S. Levy	3 5 5 4 3 5 3 2 0 0—29
R. J. Haire	4 5 5 3 3 4 3 2 4 3—36
Total	145

WISCONSIN.	
J. Johnston	5 3 4 5 5 5 2 2 4 5—40
D. Hill	3 4 5 5 5 2 5 5 4 5—43
E. Fielding	5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 2—42
J. C. Wells	4 0 5 3 3 0 0 3 3 2—23
Total	148

AT 1,000 YARDS.

ILLINOIS.	
J. A. Shaffer	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 5 3 3 4—26
George Willard	0 4 4 3 5 3 2 3 5 3 4 4 4 4 3—51
R. S. Thompson	5 5 4 4 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 3—61
Walter Burnham	0 0 3 4 5 2 4 5 0 5 2 3 3 0 4—40
Total	178

MICHIGAN.	
G. H. Wolcott	2 0 3 0 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 3 2 5 3—47
J. T. Harrington	0 0 5 5 4 2 2 3 2 4 5 5 0 2 0—39
S. S. Levy	4 2 2 5 2 3 3 2 4 4 3 0 0 3 3—40
R. J. Haire	0 0 5 2 5 2 0 2 3 3 3 4 2 0 0—31
Total	157

WISCONSIN.	
J. M. Johnston	0 3 0 3 2 2 2 5 3 3 2 5 2 5 2—39
David Hill	5 3 3 3 5 5 3 4 4 3 3 3 5 4 3—56
E. Fielding	3 2 3 0 0 2 0 4 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—19
J. C. Wells	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 2 4 5 0 3 5 3—28
Total	142

The score therefore stands: Illinois, 150, 148, 178—476; Wisconsin, 165, 148, 142—455; Michigan, 138, 145, 157—440. The first prize accordingly falls to the Chicago team, and the second to Wisconsin.

SIR HENRY HALFORD,

J. K. Milner, and R. S. Greenhill, of the British team, and Mr. Frank Hyde, of New York, arrived on the ground about 1 o'clock, accompanied by Murray Nelson and H. B. Whitehouse, and, after a look around the grounds and a lunch, started in on the mid-range match at 500 yards, for which two prizes were offered,—one a silver pitcher, the other a silver cup. The rules were: two sighting and ten scoring shots, any position, open to members of regular rifle clubs or associations. There were twelve entries, and, after a spirited contest, the prizes both fell to the share of Milwaukee. The score was as follows:

AT 500 YARDS.

Name.	Total.
D. Hill	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
E. Fielding	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—49
R. S. Thompson	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—49
J. K. Milner	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—48
J. Hyde	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—48
George Willard	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—48
Sir H. Halford	5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5—47
John Johnston	5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47
A. G. Alford	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—47
R. S. Greenhill	3 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5—44
G. Wolcott	4 4 4 dr.
R. J. Haire	4 4 4 dr.

This gave the first prize to Mr. David Hill, of Milwaukee, and left a tie on second between Mr. Fielding, of Milwaukee, and Col. Thompson, of Chicago, which they proceeded to shoot off. On the fourth shot Col. Thompson scored four only, and his competitor coming in with a bull's eye took the prize.

The match for the Dearborn Club challenge cup, the prize consisting of a solid silver ice-bowl and salver, will be shot off this morning. This prize is open only to teams of four, who shall be members of a regular rifle club or association, and is to be held by the winning club for one year, subject to a challenge by any one of the competing clubs. If challenged, the match comes off on the range of the former winning club within thirty days after the expiration of the year, and if no challenge is received within two years the cup becomes the property of the winning club. The terms are: Any rifle and position under the rules; fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots. The other prize is a challenge badge for the best individual score. Open only to members of regular rifle clubs or associations, and to be held by the winner for one year, subject to challenge as above. Twenty shots at 1,000 yards; no sighting; any rifle and position under the rules. Prize, gold badge, $100. Should the weather prove favorable to-day the attendance will doubtless show a considerable increase.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO—ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The base-ball game to-day resulted:

Chicagos	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0—12
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Chicagos, 16.
Runs earned—St. Louis, 3; Chicagos, 2.
Errors—St. Louis, 15; Chicagos, 8.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—Base-ball: Springfield Reds, 9; Cincinnatis, 3.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—A meeting of the Ball Club was held to-night and it was determined to have a club next year. About five of the present stockholders will continue in the organization in 1878. This season has resulted in a loss of about $4,000.

THE TURF.

CLEVELAND CLUB RACES.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—At the Cleveland Club races the 2:26 class was won by the favorite, Calmar, in three straight heats. Calmar was driven by John Splan.

The 2:40 class was taken by Nancy Hackett, winning the second, fourth, and fifth heats. The third heat was dead between Hackett and Kernan.

SUMMARY.

Third day, 2:26 class; purse $1,000, divided:

Calmar	1	1	1
Lady H	2	2	2
Flora Bell	4	3	3
Russell	3	6	4
Magnolia	5	4	6
Dread	6	5	5

Time—2:25¾; 2:26¼; 2:28.

Two-forty class; purse $600, divided:

Nancy Hackett	3	1	0	1	1
Frank Kernan	1	3	0	2	4
Joe Kellogg	2	2	4	3	3
Nettie C.	4	7	8	6	2
Carrie K.	8	6	3	4	7
Valiant	7	5	6	7	5
Frank Sloan	6	8	7	8	8

Time—2:26½; 2:28; 2:31¼; 2:27¾; 2:30½.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—The Woodburn stakes, dash one mile and three-quarters, had five starters—St. Louis, Lizzie Whipps, Adventure, Felicia, and Bradamente. Felicia, the favorite won, Whipps second, Bradamente third. Time, 3:07.

In the second race, purse, $700, $200 to second, $50 to third, dash three miles, Emma C., Katrine, Heretog, and Mahlstick started. Heretog was the favorite. Mahlstick won, Heretog second, Emma third. Time, 5:33¾.

In the third race, for a purse of $300, dash two miles, Ten Broeck, Whisper, and Talons started. The former won, Talons second. Time, 3:36.

A CLEAR RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EARL, Ill., Oct. 4.—The long protest against the trotting-horse Brightwood, which won every race in which he started in the Illinois Circuit, is ended. Mr. Cumber, the owner, has produced a chain of affidavits from the breeder to himself, proving to the officers of the Earl Park Association beyond a doubt his eligibility. It will be remembered that he was claimed to be Moose, Ki-Ki, George H. Mitchel, Gov. Tilden, Peculiar, Clover, etc.

CASUALTIES.

EASTERN STORM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A violent storm of wind and rain prevailed here all night. Advices from Baltimore state that considerable damage was done there by the storm. Trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road were delayed by washed-out culverts. On the Hudson River Railroad a serious washout occurred near Riverdale, and the second Pacific express, leaving New York at 8:30, met with an accident near there. The engine, two express cars, baggage car, and one coach were thrown from the track by a sand-wash. No one was hurt, but the train was delayed several hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—A furious gale raged here to-night, and railway trains were delayed in all directions. A land-slide occurred at the eastern terminus of the Phœnixville tunnel on the Reading Road. An engine and twenty coal cars were thrown from the track near Rogers' Ford. The south-bound Oswego and Philadelphia express on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a washed-out culvert a short distance below Milford, N. J., this evening, causing a complete wreck of the train, and it is feared some loss of life. The engineer and conductor cannot be found. At Waynesburg Junction, on the Wilmington & Northern Road, the engine and baggage-car of a train ran into a culvert. The fireman was badly scalded, and the engineer is missing.

EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—At Hayden's coal mines, in the Hocking Valley, a steam boiler about forty feet long exploded to-day with terrific force, instantly killing Nathaniel Mathen, an old and valuable man connected with the mines. A piece of the boiler weighing over 600 pounds was thrown 400 yards. John Dougherty, telegraph operator, and two or three others were slightly injured by flying brick and stone.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 4.—J. J. Laughlin, aged about 20 years, of Bloomfield, Ill., was found dead on a wood pile on the levee this afternoon, with a bunch of cotton saturated with chloroform at his mouth. It is believed he was addicted to the use of chloroform and morphine, and that his death was an accident. He is said to be the son of a well-known physician in Bloomfield, Ill.

CRUSHED UNDER A TREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 4.—A young man named Monroe, unmarried, who had relatives living in this city, was instantly killed by a falling tree at a lumber-camp near Farwell, in this State, yesterday. His remains were brought here for burial to-day.

TETANUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—A young German named John Slaughter, while moving some logs, let one fall on his foot; from the effects of the wound he took the lockjaw, dying soon after in great agony.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 4.—A train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad ran over a young man named Conrad M. Platt, at Antietam street. His death was instantaneous.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—T. R. Cooper, John P. Hunt, and Charles H. Pierce were drowned while bathing.

THE STATE BOARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commission adjourned to-day. The session has been principally devoted to the consideration of matters connected with the Grain-Inspection Department in Chicago. J. P. Kendell was appointed helper in the department, vice N. C. Hill, sick, and J. H. Moberly, of Duquoin, was appointed Third Assistant Inspector. The Chief-Inspector of Grain was instructed to erect a building on the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road in the yards, for the use of the inspection force. Pay-rolls of the Inspector's Department amounting to $6,849.68 were allowed.

The State Board of Equalization formally adjourned this morning. The Auditor is certifying to County Clerks the rates per centum for addition or deduction in each county, fixed by the Board.

Sozodont.

All Dentifrices had their drawbacks until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

Keep your gums and teeth as nature intended they should be by using Bernard's Golden Dentilave. The very best dentifrice known. Sold by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

OPENING.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison & Peoria-sts.

"OPENING" TO-DAY.

PUBLIC INVITED.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

TOILET GOODS.

The Perfumery of the Celebrated

PINAUD

Acquired its precedence upon its merits, and without the aid of advertising. His admirable Essence of Ixora Breoni, Essence of Opoponax, and, above all, the exquisite Essence of Violet of Parma, distilled from the natural plant, have already won a leading position in the favor of the fashionable world.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet Day Among the Banks---Lighter Currency Movement.

Various Explanations of the Dullness in Wall Street.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Irregular, but Generally Stronger.

Possible Corner in Pork---Breadstuffs in Fair Demand.

The Wheat Question

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in banking circles were less active than on the preceding days of the week. While the offerings of paper by the city customers of the banks have increased, the applications from the country banks for rediscounts have diminished. Merchants are borrowing more, but other customers less. The currency movement to the interior has slackened perceptibly. Altogether the financial situation is dull and uninteresting, and a good ways removed from the active if not stringent money market that was looked for this fall.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. On the street, call loans on first-class collaterals can be negotiated at 5 per cent, and good time loans at 6@7 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at a discount of shipping rates.

The clearings were $4,400,000.

WALL STREET NOT A POPULAR RESORT.

All the reports from Wall street agree that the general public have refused to respond to the invitations of the stock speculators to step in and buy. The New York *Evening Post* says: "It is evident that the moneyed public are not yet prepared to buy stocks simply because of the large business, present and prospective, of the roads. Instead of buying they are, to the extent that they are doing anything, selling stocks, but the selling movement of shares by investors during the last thirty days has not been as large as during the preceding six weeks, when prices were being jumped from day to day. The disclosures of corporate mismanagement and the fear that, as the outcome of the railroad labor troubles, the regulation of railroads may become a political matter, and as such that it will not be treated wisely, together afford sufficient reason why substantial steady people do not look with the favor that they did, before the panic of 1873, on railroad shares as a safe investment."

An item of local news in the New York *Times*, Oct. 1, contains evidence of this plentiful lack in Wall street of outside buyers.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held Monday afternoon to consider the advisability of increasing the commission rates for buying or selling on a margin to ⅛ of 1 per cent from 1-16, the present rate. After considerable discussion, it was determined to take the sense of the Exchange upon the proposed increase before acting decisively, and a meeting for that purpose has been called. In view of the fact that the general run of outside speculative business—the kind affected—was never duller than now, it is shrewdly surmised that the movement is an attack on Gould, Keene, and the few other large speculators who monopolize the market so that the majority of the brokers, who are not in their employ and who are becoming poverty-stricken, may have a chance to scrape together a decent livelihood; though how raising of the rates of commission is calculated to entice business to the street is not clear, unless it is intended to have the idea get abroad that with large commissions the brokers will no longer be tempted to resort to "shaves."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* finds another cause for the decline in legitimate business which is mourned over by members of the Stock Exchange. It is the making of "puts" and "calls" which is indulged in by some of the prominent members of the Exchange. These stock privileges are bought not only by outsiders, who may be tempted to risk their money in the game, but they are purchased by speculating brokers, and thus the makers of them are encouraged to go on and draw the privileges as long as they can find persons willing to pay them the price demanded for the documents. The makers of these privileges agree to receive or deliver a certain number of shares of stock within a specified time for a certain consideration. The Gambling law is thus evaded, the contracts are held to be good by the courts, and it is said that they are enforced by the Stock Exchange. This worst form of gambling has almost entirely superseded the old margin system of trading in stocks, the volume of legitimate business is consequently decreased, and the market is now left almost exclusively to the "put" and "call" manufacturers and their followers. The privileges are bought largely by people who formerly traded in the property itself, and members of the Exchange cannot expect any increase in their business as brokers while they encourage a lottery game which is regulated only by the amount of cash offered the parties doing the business, while the Exchange acts as dealer in furnishing the quotations by wire for carrying on the trade.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The clearings of the New York banks for the year ending Sept. 30 were $20,876,000,000, and the balances $1,015,000,000. The *Tribune* comments on these figures, and says: "The operations during the past year have been about 5 per cent larger than those of the year preceding. Remembering that business was at the point of extreme prostration during the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, it is not very encouraging to be assured that there has been an improvement of one-twentieth in its magnitude. Even of this slender gain, some part is due to the increase of speculative operations, which has been large. Compared with the transactions of 1873, when the currency exchanges alone were nearly $34,000,000,000, the report of the past year indicates only a great shrinkage in all kinds of business, legitimate or speculative, and in values of all sorts of property. But it must not be supposed that any well-founded revival of business will swell the exchanges to the enormous sums of 1872 and 1873. For in those days prices were high; inflation of currency had left a fearful legacy of losses which men were vainly trying to escape by more reckless speculation; and the whole country were trying, as the bulls are now in Broad street, to sell something for $2 which was worth only $1, or worth nothing."

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STILL IN EXISTENCE.

The amount of fractional currency still in existence is believed to be not more than $4,000,000, although the amount outstanding is $18,732,642.27. While the redemption of the second and third series of the fourth issue has amounted to more than 25 per cent, and of the third series to more than 75 per cent, there has been a reduction of only two-thirds of 1 per cent in eighteen months in the $10,502,868.79 of the first three issues. On the 1st of April the fifth or last issue of fractional currency was $23,235,437.88, and it now amounts to $3,854,101.65, and it is still coming in at a rate that would exhaust the whole amount in thirteen months. Half a million of this issue is almost certain never to be presented, and adding this to the irrecoverable amounts of previous issues makes the total that will probably never be presented for payment about $15,000,000.

SHORT SALES NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

The Suffolk County (Boston) Supreme Court, of Massachusetts, has decided that an action cannot be maintained in Massachusetts by a New York firm of brokers against a citizen of Massachusetts for a balance due on a short sale of stock made by his orders. Stock-jobbing is permitted by the law of New York, but by the laws of Massachusetts ownership of stocks sold or possession at the time of sale is required. This case apparently raises an exception to the general rule of law that a contract good in the place where it is made is good everywhere. The case was William B. Leonard and another against the executors of John F. Demeritt, and is likely to be carried up on exceptions.

HOARDING GOLD AND THE GOLD PREMIUM.

The hoarding of gold by Secretary Sherman has not been attended with any rise in the premium. On the contrary, the premium has slowly settled down to a lower point than for fifteen years, and merchants have less difficulty now in getting gold than then.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102⅞@102¾ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅛@97⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	485
Paris	520	517½
Belgium	520	517½
Switzerland	520	517½
Germany	94½	95¼
Holland	39¾	40¾
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	109⅜	110
United States 4½ per cent bonds, reg.	105	105⅛
United States 4 per cent bonds, coupons	....	103
United States 4 per cent bonds, reg.	....	102
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	104⅞	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109⅜	109⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107⅜
United States new 5s of '81	106⅞	107⅛
United States currency 6s	120	120⅜

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*107½	*108½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*107½	*108½
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*107½	*108½
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*98½	....
City Railway, South Side	....	149
City Railway, West Side	....	178
City Railway, North Side	....	128
Traders' Insurance Company	....	120
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
West Division Railway 7 ⅌ cents	....	*105
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock	....	145

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Gold opened at 103; closed at 102⅞. Borrowing rates, 1, 2¼, and flat. Carrying rates, 1 to 3. Silver at London, 55½d. Here silver bars were 123 in greenbacks and 119⅝ in gold. Silver coin, ⅛@⅜ discount.

Governments were weak.

Railroad bonds were quiet and firm.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was active and at times excited. There were some wide fluctuations in leading shares. In early dealings a strong tone prevailed, and prices advanced ⅛ to 3⅜, coal stocks and New York Central being the most conspicuous in the upward movement. Toward midday a weaker feeling set in, and, before the close, prices declined ¼ to 2⅜ from the highest point, with fractional recovery in some instances at the final close. The decline in coal shares was due to a denial of the reports that the Presidents of the coal companies had held a meeting yesterday and were to hold another to-day, while Western shares were depressed on an announcement that the officials of the trunk lines had adjourned the morning session without reaching any conclusion on the freight question, and by sales to realize. The Presidents of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad started to-day for Scranton, Pa., to confer with a committee from different collieries and officers of coal companies. It is said that the miners have a plan to propose looking to a speedy resumption of mining. E. J. Burrett, General Eastern Agent of the Wabash Railway, cautions the public against the purchase of a $1,000 first mortgage bond of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, No. 2,523, of the new issue. The bond was lost or stolen in St. Louis. Transactions are 261,000 shares, of which 8,000 were New York Central, 12,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern common, 11,000 preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 21,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 preferred, 12,000 Ohios, 4,000 Wabash, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, 7,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 67,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 4,000 Morris & Essex, and 20,000 Western Union.

Money, 5@7, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

Custom receipts, $414,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $124,000.

Clearings, $14,000,000.

Sterling weak; actual business, long, 480; short, 484.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	109⅜	New 4½s	104⅝
Coupons, '65, new	105⅛	New 4s	101⅞
Coupons, '67	107⅛	10-40s (registered)	106⅞
Coupons, '68	109⅞	Coupons	107⅞
New 5s	106⅞	Currency 6s	120⅜

STOCKS.

Western Union	80¾	Northwestern pfd.	66
Quicksilver	21	C. C. C. & I.	41½
Quicksilver pfd.	37¾	New Jersey Central	17¾
Pacific Mail	26¾	Rock Island	102
Mariposa	1⅛	St. Paul	39⅛
Mariposa pfd.	1⅛	St. Paul pfd, ex. div.	70⅝
Adams Express	97¼	Wabash	17⅜
Wells-Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	54	Terre Haute	4⅜
United States Express	48	Terre Haute pfd.	16
New York Central	104⅞	Chicago & Alton	78
Erie	11⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd.	103
Erie pfd.	24	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Harlem	142	D., L. & W.	50⅜
Harlem pfd.	137	A. & P. Telegraph	18
Michigan Central	61⅛	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Panama	116	C., B. & Q.	101⅛
Union Pacific stock	67⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12⅜
Lake Shore	67	Central Pacific bonds	105⅛
Illinois Central	74¼	Union Pacific bonds	104⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	82	U. P. land-grant	103
Northwestern	39⅛	U. P. sinking fund	94⅜

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	42¼	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42¼	Missouri 6s	106⅛
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	16	Justice	15½
Belcher	6	Kentuck	7
Best & Belcher	20⅛	Leopard	1
Bullion	13	Mexican	11
Consolidated Virginia	33⅞	Northern Belle	20¾
California	31	Overman	25
Choliar	36⅛	Ophir	17
Confidence	6	Raymond & Ely	11
Caledonia	4¼	Silver Hill	6⅝
Crown Point	4¾	Savage	7½
Exchequer	13⅜	Sierra Nevada	5
Gould & Curry	10⅛	Union Consolidated	7
Hale & Norcross	7	Yellow Jacket	9¼
Imperial	1¼	Eureka Consolidated	47¾
Julia Consolidated	3⅛	Grand Prize	19

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Gold, 103@103⅛. Sight exchange on New York, par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 495½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Consols, money and account, 95 7-16.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 3⅜; below the Bank of England rate, ⅛.

United States Bonds—'65s, 104⅜; '67s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 107⅝; new 5s, 107¼.

New York Central, 103½; Erie, 11⅞; preferred, 23.

The sudden decline in consols yesterday was due to large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, which created an impression that money must become dearer.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes, 104f 87½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Fourteenth st, 124 ft w of Centre av, s f, 50x124 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 4	$3,000
Chicago av, 50⅝ ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 26x125 ft, dated Oct. 4	3,000
Same as the above, dated Oct. 4	3,000
Third av, 322 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 2	2,000
Prairie av, 192 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 111x177⅜ ft, with other property, dated July 20 (Seneca D. Kimbark to Addie M. Hall)	20,000
Osborn st, 162½ ft s of West Ohio st, e f, 23x79 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 4	2,000
Stearns st, near Main st, n f, 45x50 ft, dated Oct. 3	350
Hurlbut st, 168 ft s of Wisconsin st, w f, 24x123 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 21	1,650
West Congress st, 250 ft w of Robey st, s f, 50x132 ft, dated Oct. 3	2,500
Michigan av, 175 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 20x161 3-10 ft, with building (Robert C. Garrabrant to Ellen E. Putnam), dated Oct. 3	14,000
Fisk st, 142 ft n of West Twentieth st, w f, 26x87½ ft, dated Oct. 4	1,100
West Huron st, 26 8-10 ft w of Milwaukee av, n f, 80x179½ ft (John Buehler to Conrad Seipp), dated Oct. 3	24,000
West Adams st, 175 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x188½ ft, with building No. 351, dated Oct. 4	5,000
Dania av, 96 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 48x126 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 4	3,436
Tompkins st, s of and near West Polk st, w f, 20x125 4-10 ft, with building, dated Oct. 2	4,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West Lake st, bet West Fortieth and West Forty-first sts, s f, 125x180 ft, with other lots near the above, dated Oct. 4	$12,800
West Lake st, 300 ft e of West Forty-first st, s f, 50x180 ft, dated Sept. 8	1,400
West Lake st, 205 ft w of West Fortieth st, s f, 25x180 ft, dated Sept. 13	800
West Lake st, 175 ft w of West Forty-first st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 8	725
West Lake st, 200 ft w of West Forty-first st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 8	750

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	8,670	8,751	14,081	9,787
Wheat, bu	151,667	128,223	228,500	14,637
Corn, bu	164,962	261,051	167,224	276,756
Oats, bu	95,581	79,546	141,313	45,532
Rye, bu	5,961	13,689	413	20,785
Barley, bu	53,358	50,890	25,694	18,118
Grass seed, lbs	175,464	409,697	222,086	228,026
Flax seed, lbs	930,860	443,690	556,750	153,570
B. corn, lbs	67,700	42,000	41,393	1,291
C. meats, lbs	116,117	67,200	995,163	1,059,714
Beef, tcs	....	....	125	....
Beef, brls	....	....	285	67
Pork, brls	420	140	834	717
Lard, lbs	18,000	....	468,694	446,830
Tallow, lbs	14,575	9,605	20,000	69,600
Butter, lbs	107,335	198,075	95,530	209,445
Live hogs, No.	15,790	18,674	3,296	5,488
Cattle, No.	4,648	4,721	2,029	2,130
Sheep, No.	909	2,853	197	838
Hides, lbs	104,560	100,145	100,760	60,070
Highwines, brls	....	....	120	215
Wool, lbs	112,377	183,067	28,874	297,489
Potatoes, bu	80	5,223	4	8,894
Coal, tons	8,716	5,881	1,129	1,115
Hay, tons	50	140	30	30
Lumber, m. ft	5,258	1,165	2,741	16,720
Shingles, No.	2,230	465	780	1,474
Salt, brls	80	7,508	4,036	2,419
Poultry, coops	106	51	....	....
Game, pkgs	52	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	636	282	89	393
Cheese, bxs	1,532	1,747	726	379
G. apples, brls	1,488	3,848	....	....
Beans, bu	132	17	3	40

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 6,046 bu wheat, 782 bu corn, 386 bu oats, 2,450 bu rye, 508 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 amber wheat, 3 cars No. 2 red winter, 74 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 45 cars No. 2 do, 44 cars No. 1 spring, 315 cars No. 2 do, 50 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (551 wheat); 69 cars and 12,200 bu high-mixed corn, 238 cars and 37,800 bu No. 2 do, 28 cars rejected do (335 corn); 34 cars white oats, 64 cars and 8,800 bu No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected (107 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 17 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (20 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 31 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars extra do, 23 cars feed, 1 car no grade (118 barley). Total (1,131 cars), 432,000 bu. Inspected out: 282,548 bu wheat, 181,273 bu corn, 14,125 bu oats, 5,468 bu rye, 11,514 bu barley.

A prominent miller states that he is able to make a barrel of fine flour out of 4⅓ bu wheat of the present crop, and that 4⅓ bu is equal to the manufacture of a barrel of ordinary flour. We have already stated that the ratio on this crop should be estimated at not more than 4½ bu to the barrel instead of 5 bu, which has hitherto been the quantity allowed in statistics. At this rate, our crop of 325,000,000 bu is equal to the production of nearly 11,500,000 brls flour more than if the ratio of 5 to 1 were still the rule.

The exports of wheat from the East Indies to Europe, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, of this year, are given by Dombusch as equal to 6,809,135 bu arrived since Aug. 20, and 3,006,400 not yet arrived. Total, 9,815,535 bu.

We publish the following list as being the latest estimates of wheat-yield in the Old World the present year, 100 being a good average. It will be observed that the East Indies are not included, the exports from which country are decidedly on the increase. The estimate of the French crop is thought to be too small: Prussia, 95; Bavaria, about 105; Saxony, 105; United Kingdom, 92; France, 90; Austro-Hungary, 112; Russia South, 125; Russia Centre, 115; Russia North, 100; Russia Poland, 87; Roumania, 100; Switzerland, 100; Sweden and Norway, 100; Denmark, 110; Italy, about 98; Egypt, 125; Bessarabia, 115.

The following shows the crop yield of Kansas for the past two years:

	1877.	1876.
Wheat, bu	14,701,425	14,620,225
Corn, bu	126,650,400	82,308,176
Oats, bu	12,455,460	12,386,216
Rye, bu	2,378,700	3,441,189
Barley, bu	2,385,990	1,966,921
Flax	276,260	501,981

The trading in wheat for future in this market is slackening, outside orders being few. The prospect of big receipts makes people afraid to buy, while the fact that future wheat is already severely discounted makes them averse to selling. Hence they hold off. When cash and the month come nearly together we may expect a revival, and perhaps not till then. We note that the discount on November is narrowing down, owing to decreasing willingness to sell at current quotations for next month.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, with less doing, the volume of trading in some departments being unusually small. Hogs were firmer, the cooler weather inviting cutters to operate more freely. Provisions were rather slow, but stronger, in sympathy with hogs. Wheat was in fair demand for cash lots, and slow on futures, though the latter were firm. Corn was tame and steady. Oats were easier, rye firm, and barley active. Freights were firm at the recent advance, with a reported advance on Erie Canal.

Jobbers of dry goods were very busy. In addition to the purchases of the many buyers present in person, there was a large volume of mail orders, and in nearly all departments a brisk business was in progress. Prices were steady and unchanged. The grocery market was without changes of moment. A satisfactorily active demand existed, and the general market again presented a firm and steady tone. Dried fruits were moving fairly for the time of the year, and were held at previous rates. Fish were steady. In the butter market no specially new features were developed. There was a good call from the home trade and from shippers, and the demand quite equaled the current receipts. Prices were firm. Cheese was held with considerable confidence, owing to the light stocks on hand, and the continued moderate arrivals. No price-changes were noted in leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Grain-bags were quoted quiet and easier, with Stark offered at 24c, Brighton at 23½c, and American at 19½c. Oils were in good demand, and were generally firm.

The lumber market was active and firm. A part of the fleet arrived, and included a number of cargoes from the lower lakes, which were consigned to yard-dealers. At the wholesale market sales were readily effected at recent prices. Wool was in light request for manufacturing purposes, and steady. Seeds were dull and easier. Hides continue firm. Hardware and metals were in active request and steady. Nails were in better demand, but easy at the published rate. Broom-corn was dull and easy. The receipts are increasing. The offerings of green fruits were smaller than usual, the boats being late. The market was slow and easy except for choice late varieties. Poultry was in better request.

Lake freights were moderately active and generally quoted a shade firmer at the advance, at 5c on corn to Buffalo, and 5½c on wheat to do; some carriers asking 6c. To Kingston, wheat was taken at 9c. Room was taken for 170,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 17c on wheat and 16c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

FEEDING THE OLD WORLD.

A New York paper of Sept. 1 says:

The shipments of grain to Europe on Saturday, by steamers alone, approached half a million bu, and sailing vessels during the week took much more. Contracts have been so heavy of late that several lines have sent for extra steamers. Thus far this season the shipments have exceeded those of last year by nearly 40 per cent. The crop being by 25,000,000 bu greater than any previous year in the history of the country, the demands of Europe can be readily supplied. Vast areas of land in Russia, the Slavonic provinces, and in Turkey, were planted last spring with wheat, but whether through a depletion of population in many districts it can all be gathered is uncertain. Much has also been trodden or harvested in a green state by passing soldiery. The winter demand by the belligerent armies and populations in those countries cannot yet be fully calculated; but shipments are going forward on the supposition that their needs will be great. The short crop in England gives an added stimulus to speculation, added to the fact that numerous cargoes of flour have been sent from England to India, and will continue to be sent toward alleviating the famine there.

As an instance of the rapidity with which a large quantity of grain can be expedited to this port from the interior, it may be said that 10,000 bu of wheat, which were needed here on Friday last, arrived from Buffalo in less than fifty hours by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in a train of thirty-five cars. It was the quickest time for grain freight on record.

The crop of wheat this year, in addition to being larger than hitherto, is better, and makes much finer flour.

The increased facilities for sending fresh meat to Europe have caused the shipments of beef this year thus far to reach a value of $3,082,036, against only $1,755,101 for the same period last year; and of mutton, $113,500, against none in 1876. The live sheep sent in 1877 are valued at $61,110; in 1876 at nothing. Live cattle this year at $2,060,950; in 1876 an insignificantly small quantity. The bulk of these have been sent from New York, although Boston, Portland, and Philadelphia have made contributions. The total shipments of butter from Jan. 1 last to Sept. 29 consisted of 12,250,690 lbs, against only 5,919,073 last year, and of cheese 89,650,350, against 53,706,530.

AND YET AGAIN.

James B. McDowd takes serious exception to the statements of Duncan Stewart in the Detroit *Tribune*. Referring to Mr. Stewart's claim that England will want 100,000,000 bu wheat this year, all of which must be furnished by the United States, Mr. McD. says:

According to the English Bureau of Statistics, Great Britain imported for the twelve months ending March 31, 1877, including wheat and flour, 80,560,544 bu, of which only 36,000,000 bu, or less than one-half, was apportioned as received from the United States,—leaving other countries to furnish some 44,000,000 bu.

Now, it must be a strange coincidence whereby these conditions are entirely erased this season, and, if we believe all that's written, it looks that way. Yet we may bear in mind that too strong a reliance on "short crop" theories has often proved disastrous, even to some who have the faculty of appearing in print as public counselors. Within the past week reports from Southern Europe are more promising, and even Austria has the hardihood to inform the world that she *can* spare a surplus of wheat this season, equal to 34,000,000 bu, to say nothing of 8,000,000 bu of rye,—which latter, in a pinch, is not bad eating. British North America sent 4,000,000 bu to Great Britain last year, out of a very poor crop, and, from best accounts, her shipments this season will undoubtedly reach 10,000,000 bu,—perhaps more.

Those two countries alone, if the demand proves sufficient, can supply Great Britain with as much wheat as all others did last year (United States excepted), leaving Russia, Germany, France, Egypt, Turkey, Chili, and some others to retain their surplus for future development of a consuming power—perhaps in Mars' moons. To sum up prospects, *backed by facts*, as they now appear to the writer, and without encouraging bankruptcy among our farming community through speculation in futures, we will reduce late estimates, and place the minimum crop of the United States at 350,000,000 bu.

Allow for home consumption 5 bu per capita for 40,000,000 inhabitants, bu	200,000,000
For seed and renewing stocks, bu	40,000,000
Total home consumption, bu	240,000,000

This statement leaves us a surplus still of 110,000,000 bu, and actually 10,000,000 more than is wanted, if we could shut out competition from all markets of Great Britain. This latter phase cannot be accepted for a moment, but we will suppose that all other countries only supply an approximate quantity equal to that of last year, 44,000,000 bu out of a possible requirement by Great Britain of 100,000,000 bu, then our shipments would only aggregate about 56,000,000 bu, leaving us still with a surplus of 54,000,000 bu to carry over into another season.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Oct. 4, 1877: Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases of books; Wilson Brothers, 4 cases of hosiery; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 1 case of linen handkerchiefs; W. H. Schimpferman, 2 cases of cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 5 cases of cigars; John H. Mather, 1 case of watch materials; Burley & Tyrrell, 7 pkgs porcelain ware. Amount collected, $5,631.21.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and stronger, chiefly on deliveries for this month. Hogs were in better demand, and quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, the advent of cooler weather making operators look with more favor on October packing, while the relative scarcity of stuff invites to increased production. This tended to prevent a decided advance in the longer futures, while the October deal was stimulated by the report that the shorts have committed themselves to the delivery of some 90,000 brls pork, with only about 20,000 brls here with which to fill, and that not in *their* hands. The stock of pork has been rapidly reduced by free consignments to other points, and by conversion into strips, so that the majority of operators are surprised to find that there is very much less on hand than they had calculated on.

MESS PORK—Was quiet but firmer, advancing about 10c per brl from the latest prices of Wednesday, there being only a moderate demand from the short interest, and very little offered. Sales were reported of 65 brls (new) cash at $14.60; 3,500 brls seller October at $14.50@14.62½; 1,000 brls seller the year at $12.75@12.85; and 5,250 brls seller January at $12.87½@12.95. Total, 9,815 brls. The market closed steady at $14.60@14.62½ seller October, or round lots spot; $13.00@13.10 for November; $12.82½@12.85 seller the year; and $12.92½@12.95 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.75@12.00, and extra prime do at $9.50@10.00.

LARD—Was very quiet,—almost inactive,—but firmer on futures, which were quoted 2½c per 100 lbs higher. Sales were limited to 250 tcs (new) cash at $8.57½; 750 tcs seller the year at $8.22½@8.27½; and 500 tcs seller January at $8.30@8.35. Total, 1,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $8.62½@8.65 cash; $8.62½@8.65 seller October; $8.25@8.27½ seller the year; and $8.32½@8.35 seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged. There was a fair inquiry for present delivery, but very little stuff ready for shipment, and this month was discounted fully ½c from cash, while summer meats were ⅛@¼c lower than winter cuts, the latter being very scarce, and little better than nominal. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders, ten days old, at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs, seller next week, at 8c; 20,000 lbs clear bellies at 8⅛c; 70 brls hocks at $5.50; 200 boxes pork strips at 7⅛c; and 100 boxes bacon do at 8c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	6⅛	7⅜	7½	8¼
Loose, cured	6⅛	8	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6⅜	8⅛	8	8½
October loose	6⅛	7¾	7⅝	8⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 8c cash; 7⅞c seller October; 6⅞c for December; and 7c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 8⅛@8⅜c; long cut hams, 9⅜@10c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10⅜@11⅛c. Green hams, 8⅛@9c cash and 7⅜@8c for December. Green shoulders for December, 4⅛@4⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders, 8⅜@9c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and $15.00@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅜@7⅛c for city, and 7⅛@7⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, with no quotable change in prices. There was a little more looking around on the part of shippers, but the buying was chiefly on local account. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters, partly at $6.00; 525 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@8.00; and 170 brls spring superfines at $3.00@3.90. Total, 895 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $7.00@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@8.50; low grade, $3.00@3.75; rye, $3.25@3.50.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand and steady. Sales were reported of 40 tons at $9.25 per ton on track, and $9.50 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and firmer for future, while cash lots averaged easier, though in fair demand. The British markets were quoted easier early, with 1,170,000 qrs of wheat and flour on passage, but later cables noted a firmer feeling, owing to the fact that the fleet off coast is light. New York was firm but slow, and our inspection into store was about 90 car-loads greater than the previous day, but with liberal shipments reported. October deliveries advanced 1⅛c and closed 1c higher, while November advanced 1⅛c, and cash closed only ⅛c higher. Shippers seemed willing to take all the wheat offered, but not to pay the premium hitherto ruling, and they held off till quite late in hope of forcing a further decline. The deal in futures seemed to be chiefly local, several prominent brokers stating that they were unusually bare of orders. Outside operators are supposed to be waiting to see the deals come nearer together in price before venturing to sell ahead, which many of them say will probably be the winning side. Indeed, the stubbornness of the market in not going below $1.00 surprises the majority. Seller October opened at $1.05⅞@1.05⅞, sold up to $1.06⅞, declined to $1.05⅞, and advanced to $1.06⅛. Seller November sold at $1.03½@1.04⅛, and seller the year at $1.03@1.04, both closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.09⅛, No. 1 at $1.10⅛ bid, and new No. 3 at $1.04⅛ bid. Cash sales were reported of 21,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10@1.11; 158,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.08⅞@1.10; 9,400 bu new No. 3 do at $1.04⅛@1.05; 800 bu old do at 98c; 800 bu rejected at 94c; and 7,000 bu by sample at 90c@$1.08 on track. Total, 197,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was inactive.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair request at unchanged quotations. Sales aggregated 13,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.12@1.12½, and 1,000 bu by sample $1.13@1.16.

CORN—Was slow and steady, with little change in prices. The market was a shade firmer early, in sympathy with Liverpool, which was quoted stronger, and in consequence of cold weather, but eased off towards the end of the session, closing at the inside quotations of Wednesday evening, though New York was firm. Our receipts were nearly the same as the previous day, with about equal shipments. There was not much inquiry for shipment yesterday, the condition of the freight market being adverse to it, though room was taken for over 200,000 bu. There was an evident pressure to sell corn for this month, though it was not so great as to make the market really weak. Some deliveries on October contracts were offered, and country orders were more numerous, the extension of fully ½c discount on sales for next month forming an inducement to country holders to sell for October. The shorts took hold rather sparingly, there being a wide-spread expectation that a further advance in freight rates will bring still lower prices. Seller October opened at 42¼@42⅜c, sold at 42⅜c, declined to 42c, and closed at 42⅛c. Seller November sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, and seller the year at 41⅜@41⅝c, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 42⅛c, high-mixed at 42⅜c, and rejected irregular, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 46,800 bu high-mixed at 42⅛@42⅜c; 165,800 bu No. 2 at 42@42⅜c; 14,000 bu rejected at 41⅛@41⅜c; 800 bu new ears at 29@30c; 800 bu old do at 43@44c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 42@43c. Total, 234,200 bu.

OATS—Were less active and easy, closing at the inside quotation of Wednesday afternoon. The receipts and reported shipments were liberal, New York was quoted quiet and firm, and there was not much demand except for cash. The market opened stronger, but soon weakened, and closed tame. Cash oats were in request for shipment at 23¾@23⅞c, closing at the inside. November sold at 23⅞@24c, and closed at 23⅞c. October opened at 23⅞@23⅞c, and closed at 23⅞c. No. 2 white sold at 24c, and rejected at 20⅛c. Bright samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 white at 24c; 33,600 bu No. 2 at 23⅞@23⅞c; 1,800 bu rejected at 20⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 19@26c on track; and 23,400 bu do at 23@34c free on board; 1,200 bu at 28c delivered. Total, 79,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm, with few sellers in the market. No. 2 was wanted to fill shipping orders, and the offerings were quickly taken at 54c. November was quoted at 55c, and October at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 54c; 700 bu by sample at 50@56c. Total, 5,500.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and firmer. The receipts were large, 118 cars being inspected in, but cash and futures advanced under a fair inquiry, and the low grades ruled firm, being in demand for shipment. The trading in futures was largely in the way of changing from the current to next month at a difference of 1¼@1⅜c. October or cash sold at 60c, closing at 59⅞@60c, and November at 61@61⅜c, closing at the outside. Extra No. 3 sold at 43@43⅛c, No. 3 at 40c, and feed at 37c. Samples were in fair request at former prices. The offerings continue large. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 at 59⅞@60c; 15,600 bu extra No. 3 at 43@43⅛c; 8,000 bu No. 3 at 40c; 5,200 bu feed at 37@38c; 8,400 bu by sample at 41@75c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 45@62c delivered. Total, 46,400 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 405,000 bu at $1.06⅛@1.06⅞ for October, $1.04⅛@1.05 for November, and $1.04⅛ for the year.

Corn—145,000 bu at 42⅛@42⅜c for October and 42c for November.

Oats—5,000 bu for November at 23⅞c.

Lard—250 tcs seller the year at $8.25.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in fair demand and firmer at $13.00 for January, $12.90 for the year, and $14.85 for October. Sales 2,000 brls at $13.00 for January and $14.85 for October.

Lard was quiet at $8.67½ for October, $8.27½ for the year, and $8.37½ for January. Sales 500 tcs at $8.25 for the year and $8.35 for January.

Short ribs—Sales 40,000 lbs on private terms.

Wheat was active and about ⅛c higher. October sold at $1.06⅞@1.07⅛, and closed at $1.07⅛. November sold at $1.04⅞@1.05⅛, closing at $1.05⅛. Seller the year sold at $1.04⅛@1.04⅜.

Corn was a shade firmer. October sold at 42⅛@42⅜c, and closed at 42⅜c. November sold at 42@42⅛c, and closed at 42c. Seller the year at 41@41⅛c. Seller May brought 43c and January 40c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and unchanged. The receipts and shipments were fair, but the movement is not brisk yet. Quotations: Green hurl, 6c; medium hurl, 4½@5c; red-tipped do, 4½@4¾c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red-tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3½@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked, 2½@3½c.

BUTTER—The market displayed quite as much activity as on the preceding days of the week, and, notwithstanding the very liberal character of the receipts, the market maintained a firm tone. Choice and fancy grades are specially sought for, and the market is kept bare of such at fully the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Fancy creamery, 28@30c; good to choice grades, 20@25c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 9@15c.

BAGGING—Trade has quieted down of late, and for grain bags the market displays less strength than heretofore. As previous quotations were being shaded to the extent of ½c, we make a corresponding reduction in our quotations as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Was in fair demand, in moderate supply, and steady at 12½@13c for good to fancy factory, and at 8@11½c for lower grades.

COAL—Remains firm as previously quoted: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.50; do nut, and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were in good request at 16½@17c.

FISH—There was a good city and country demand and a steady and firm set of prices. We continue to quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 shore, $11.00@12.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family, do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50@1.60; do medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10@1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's bank, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was little change in any feature of this market. Orders were coming forward with considerable freedom, and for most descriptions of foreign and domestic dried the market had a steady tone. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8@9c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose, Muscatel, $1.75@1.85; Valencia, 6¾@7c; do new, 8¾@8½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 6¾@7½c; Southern, 5@6c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5½@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request, choice offerings bringing recent prices. Peaches and grapes were not so plenty. Quotations: Apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; pears, 50@65c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 30@65c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.50@2.00 per case or 25@50c per basket; Delaware do, $3.00@3.25 per case; Catawba, $2.25@2.50 per case; quinces, 65@75c per basket; cranberries, $9.00@10.50; oranges, $7.00@7.50 per box; lemons, $7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.75 per box.

GROCERIES—No specially new features were developed in the grocery market. There was a good demand, and a firm feeling prevailed for most articles in the list. Quotations are given below:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7¼c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice and fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; good to prime, 22¼@23c; common to fair, 19½@21c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed, 11⅜@11½c; granulated, 11¼@11⅜c; powdered, 11c; A standard, 10⅝@10¾c; do No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10⅜@10¼c; C No. 1, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; yellow, 9@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5⅛c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5⅞c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy was in request for shipment, and steady. Other kinds were dull. No. 1, $8.50; do wire-bound, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $6.50@7.50; upland prairie, $6.50; No. 1, $5.50@6.00; slough, $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 100 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm at the prices given: City butchers' cows, 7½c; steers, 8c; green-cured light, 10c; heavy, 9c; damaged, 8c; part cured, 9c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 8@11c. Good hops are offered at 9c; consumers are picking up small lots. The crop in New York is estimated at 200,000 bales, without counting the acres unpicked on account of rust. Exportable hops are quoted at 10@11c in the interior of New York State.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active, and the market steady. Quotations:

TIN PLATES—IC, 10x14, $7.75; do IX, 10x14, $10.25; roofing, 14x20, IC, $7.25; do 14x20, IX, $9.75.

PIG TIN—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig, 6¾c; bar, 7c; lead pipe, 7½c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

SHEET ZINC—8c.

SHEET-IRON—No. 24, 3 2-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13½c; American planished A, 11c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 37½ per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $2.05@2.10.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12c 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, 4¼@4½c, inside for car-load lots.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $2.50 rates. This rate is sometimes shaded.

OILS—Were fairly active, firm, and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of Wednesday: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 15½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 23c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 23c; Michigan legal test, 27½c; lard oil, strictly winter, 84c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 63c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 65c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in better request and steady, though the offerings were large. The cooler weather improved the prospect for game, and grouse sold higher. We quote: Old chickens and large spring, $3.00@3.25 per doz, or 9c per lb; small spring, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.25@2.50; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, $7.50@8.00 per doz; prairie chickens, $3.50@4.00 per doz; wild ducks, $1.25@2.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak, clover and timothy both being lower. The offerings were liberal, especially of clover. Timothy sold at $1.12@1.31, prime ranging from $1.25@1.28. Clover sold at $4.00@5.10, and prime closed at $4.90. Flax sold at $1.23@1.27 in car lots.

SALT—Was active at the annexed prices: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

TEAS—Were steady. There was a fair movement for the season. We quote:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 36@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good do, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 88@98c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new, 70@75c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Was firm at $6.00@6.50 and $5.50@6.00 for maple and beach respectively. Slabs were held at $4.00@4.50.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady: Medium unwashed wools, 25@27c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleeced, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 36@39c; tub wools, choice, 42@44c; fair to good, 36@41c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the principal Eastern cities:

Chicago to—	Fourth class. Cents.	Grain, pork, lard, etc. Cents.	Flour. Cents.	Boxed meats. Cents.	Seeds. Cents.
New York	35	30	60	35	45
Baltimore	32	27	54	32	42
Philadelphia	34	28	56	34	44
Boston & N. England	40	35	70	40	50
Albany	30	25	50	30	40
Montreal	30	25	50	30	40

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,137	11,740	199
Tuesday	3,977	17,423	924
Wednesday	4,648	15,790	909
Thursday	3,200	15,100	600
Total	15,962	60,053	2,632
Same time last week	19,361	51,765	5,965
Shipments—			
Monday	1,128	2,565	......
Tuesday	683	3,363	204
Wednesday	2,029	3,296	197
Total	3,840	9,224	401

CATTLE—If there was any marked improvement in the general situation of the market it escaped notice. Eastern advices continued bad, the receipts liberal, and the quality of the stock poor, and, in the absence of anything more than a moderate demand from any quarter, trading was slow, with prices but little more favorable to sellers than on the earlier days of the week. There were two or three bunches of extra steers, for which comparatively high figures were obtained,—$6.00 being paid in one instance,—but most of the business was transacted at the low range of $2.60@4.30, or at $2.60@2.80 for butchers' cows, at $2.60@3.25 for stockers and Texans, and at $3.30@4.30 for common to good shipping steers. The market closed firm, with not much stock left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,474	$6.00	32	1,008	$3.80
56	1,527	5.25	29	1,102	3.75
10	1,378	5.15	105 Colorado	954	3.12½
32	1,315	4.70	110 Colorado	949	3.15
18	1,357	4.65	10 Colorado	1,156	3.20
32	1,290	4.62½	17 feeders	1,101	3.40
32	1,313	4.75	136 Texas	824	2.90
64	1,268	4.60	16 cows	771	2.75
32	1,264	4.60	41 cows	1,059	2.90
32	1,229	4.40	23 cows	837	2.80
14	1,255	4.40	21 cows	919	2.50
19	1,172	4.35	46	938	3.12½
17	1,184	4.30	20	954	3.15
17	1,180	4.30	19	957	3.15
17	1,238	4.25	19 stockers	835	3.00
46	1,042	4.10	209 feeders	1,008	3.35
15	1,224	4.10	82	929	3.15
11	1,112	3.40	19 Texas	994	3.10
40	643	2.70	44	767	2.90
24	1,029	4.05	57 Colorado	1,123	3.30
21 cows	826	2.85	102 Colorado	965	3.15
21 cows	790	2.65	19	1,088	3.60
36	1,076	3.60	77 stockers	802	2.90

HOGS—Were in better demand and were firmer all around, though only bacon grades were salable at any positive advance. Shippers and local cutters bought freely at 5.35@5.55 for common to choice bacon hogs, and at $5.20@5.60 for common to choice heavy weights. Sales to local packers were principally at $5.25@5.40 for medium and heavy lots, while shippers paid $5.30@5.60 for fair to choice do. A few extra were taken at higher figures. Michigan hogs were dull, in fact, almost unsalable, at $4.50@5.15. Skips and scalawags generally were closed out at $4.25@4.75. The market closed steady, with about all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
26	365	$5.85	14	288	$5.30	63	298	$5.50
28	315	5.50	20	290	5.50	16	295	5.50
48	279	5.45	47	216	5.50	51	228	5.40
30	227	5.50	89	193	5.45	57	294	5.37½
28	281	5.40	37	306	5.80	59	205	5.40
25	256	5.40	47	310	5.70	25	319	5.45
84	182	5.50	261	310	5.73½	35	305	5.45
38	282	5.40	58	200	5.50	46	297	5.40
41	190	5.50	60	242	5.40	30	207	5.45
69	267	5.45	41	183	5.40	36	204	5.45
23	227	5.45	38	200	5.35	111	180	5.45
117	275	5.35	31	287	5.50	38	204	5.45
40	300	5.55	86	166	5.50	39	272	5.40
101	282	5.37½	28	225	5.50	29	270	5.35
44	294	5.25	24	306	5.40	21	299	5.45
57	267	5.30	32	191	5.50	83	293	5.50
34	201	5.40	50	276	5.55	22	197	5.50
38	163	5.40	29	271	5.30	23	190	5.50
43	225	5.40	16	210	4.55	42	315	5.60
48	260	5.40	55	282	5.35	38	192	5.50
56	270	5.40	75	122	5.00	60	276	5.45
61	191	5.55	40	196	5.45	64	244	5.40
42	289	5.35	64	244	5.40	117	276	5.35
98	201	5.45						

SHEEP—Were in light demand at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,260, making 3,280 for the last three days, against 4,380 same time last week; market dull and weaker; a number of car-loads unsold; poorest to best Texas and Colorado steers, 7@10c; common to best native, 8@11c; fair to good native, 1,200@1,400 lbs, 10@11c; none purchased for export; of the recently-suspended slaughtering firms, H. C. McIntyre expects to make a settlement by paying 40c on the dollar, or about $40,000; George Strauss, 20c, or $30,000; Lewis Samuels, 25c, or $25,000; Lehman and Levi Samuels, 30c, or about $100,000.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,100, making 14,400 for three days, against 12,400 same time last week; market a trifle easier; stock barely closed out; sheep, 4½@5½c; sheep and lambs, mixed, 4¾@6c; lambs, 5@6¼c, with a few choice at 6⅜c.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,750, making 9,440 for three days, against 8,550 same time last week; market easier; 5¾@6c for live; 7@7½c for dressed.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 867; total for the week, 7,131; small business; sales 9 cars; unchanged prices; 10 cars common unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 1,010; market dull and slow; sales 5 cars Western sheep at generally unchanged prices; some sales rather lower; 10 cars common unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,550; total for the week, 12,000; market opened and closed dull; best Yorkers, $5.70@5.80; Michigan, $5.50@5.80; best heavy, $5.80@5.90; 10 cars unsold; a concession has to be made to sell.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 26 cars through and 7 cars yard stock, or 561 head; prices ranging $4.25 to $5.50 for common to prime.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 231 head; Yorkers, $5.60@5.70; Philadelphia, $5.80@5.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; selling at $3.25@5.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, 4.60@5.10; light, $5.20@5.45; packing, $5.25@5.50; butchers', 5.50@5.60; receipts, 2,061; shipments, 805.

LUMBER.

Freights are firm at $1.12½ for Muskegon, $1.25 for Ludington, and $1.37½ for Manistee or Menominee. The advance of grain freights and the lateness of the season cause the firmness.

The cargo market was fairly supplied yesterday morning, the wind bringing in a portion of the fleet. The receipts at this port were liberal, but a large portion of the lumber, including several cargoes from Lake Huron, was taken direct to the yards. The twelve or fifteen cargoes at the sale-docks were disposed of early, the city dealers being the principal purchasers, though a few loads were taken to send inland. Prices were strong, at $7.75 for Manistee or Ludington piece-stuff, $8.50@9.50 for common, and $10.00@12.00 for the medium grades of inch lumber. Shingles were firm at $2.00@2.15, and lath at $1.25@1.30.

Sales: Cargo scow White Oak, from Ludington, 150,000 piece-stuff; schr Gracie Filer, from Ludington, 266,000 piece-stuff—both at $7.75.

Cargo schr Winnie Wing, from Ludington, 220,000 ft piece-stuff at $7.75, and cargo schr Morning Star, from Green Bay, 180,000 ft strips and boards at $9.25.

Cargo schr Duncan City, from Duncan City, 225,000 Norway strips and timber at $8.50; schr S. Anderson, from Alpena, 268,000 ft mill-run strips and boards, mill-tally, at $11.50; 54,000 lath at $1.25; schr Ostrich, from Duncan City, 295,000 ft mill-run boards, partly dry, at $11.75; schr Lumberman, from Montague, 145,000 ft strips and boards at $10.00, mill tally; schr Norman, to arrive, from Oconto, 260,000 ft strips and boards at $10.00, lath at $1.25.

At the yards business continues active, and all grades of lumber are firm. Shingles and lath also are strong. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.50
Fencing do, 12 to 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Fencing No. 2	8.00@ 9.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet	10.00@11.50
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.50
Dimension stuff	9.25@11.00
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	12.00@17.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@11.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles "A" choice to extra	2.20@ 2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

The *Lumberman* reports a very active market at Minneapolis, and an advance of $1.00 per 1,000 ft on lumber, which took effect this week. The shipments for the week ending Sept. 22 were 510 cars, against 214 cars for the same time in 1876. The receipts the same week were 25 cars, against 22 in 1876.

It is expected that the late heavy rain will be the means of bringing down a large quantity of logs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 69s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s 6d; short ribs, new, 42s; long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s; shoulders, 34s 6d; hams, 50s. Lard, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef, 90s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 108s. Cheese, 61s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn a shade dearer, 28s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet; fair average No. 2 spring, 55s. corn unchanged. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, during the present and following month—50s. On passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports: Wheat and flour, 1,170,000 qrs; corn, 496,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 12s 8d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 7-16@6 9-16; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 8d; do club, 12s 8d@13s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s@11s 6d; do winter, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 41s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 59s. Prime mess beef, 92½s. Lard—American, 46½s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short clear, 42s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s.

TALLOW—American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d; refined, 13s.

LINSEED OIL—30s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 6d@25s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—TALLOW—41s@41s 3d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—35½f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Active business reported in wheat, chiefly for prompt delivery, at variable prices, though toward the close the general market ruled strong, No. 1 spring for prompt delivery showing an improvement of 1@2c per bu. In option line both spring and Western quiet, 1@2c higher, leaving off, however, rather less buoyantly; white Western 4,000 bu at $1.53@1.55; ungraded red and amber Western in lots about 12,000 bu at $1.44@1.50; No. 1 Minnesota spring 16,000 bu at $1.37@1.38; No. 1 Milwaukee spring 40,000 bu at $1.36@1.37; No. 2 do 80,000 bu at $1.33; No. 3 do 16,000 bu at $1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring about fair quality; 16,000 bu at $1.30½; Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, above 20,000 bu, at $1.30@1.30½; ungraded spring, 2,800 bu at $1.29@1.33; No. 2 Northwestern spring, November option, 8,000 bu at $1.27. Corn further advanced ½c per bu on a fairly active business; mixed Western, ungraded, poor to fancy, at 57@58½c, mainly at 58@58½c for sailing vessel. Rye quiet; quoted as before. Oats comparatively quiet at generally unchanged prices; white Western, 2,800 bu at 37@40c; mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 33@35c; No. 2 Chicago new afloat, 14,500 bu, out to-morrow, at 35¼c; do old, 410 bu, in store, at 32c.

FREIGHTS—General market shows less activity, with rates quoted rather weak, though without important changes; for Liverpool engagements are reported by steam of 24,000 bu at 8½d per bu; 650 pkgs bacon and lard at 32s 6d@35s per ton.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork moderately sought after for early delivery, and quoted generally steady; sales 150 brls at $14.40@14.50; for forward delivery, Western mess inactive, with October options quoted at $14.10@14.20; November, $14.00 bid; December, $14.05@14.25; seller remainder of the year, $14.00@14.25, with no sales reported. Cut meats dull at about previous rates. Bacon held more firmly at 8½c. Long clear Western steam lard lightly dealt in to-day for early delivery, but quoted firmer; sales of 163 tcs prime at $9.20@9.22½, closing at $9.22½ bid; for forward delivery, moderately active; October option quoted $9.20 bid; November, $9.00 bid; December, $8.80 bid; seller the remainder of the year, $8.82½; January, $8.87½; sales of 1,500 tcs October, $9.15@9.20; 1,750 tcs November, $8.97½@9.00; 750 tcs December, $8.75@8.80; 1,500 tcs seller remainder of the year, $8.72½@8.80; 500 tcs January, $8.80@8.85; refined dull; quoted for the Continent for early delivery at $9.62½; West Indies at $9.72.

TALLOW—In fair demand; quoted steady at $7.75@7.93¾ for prime to very choice; sales reported of equal to 90,000 lbs in lots within the range.

SUGARS—Raw offered with reserve and quoted very firm on a basis of 8½@8½c for fair to good refining Cuba, with a good demand noted; refined in fair request and quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 brls in lots at $1.13½@1.14; market stronger.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; 11 3-16@11 5-16c; futures steady; October, 11.18c@11.19; November, 11c; December, 11.09@11.10c; January, 11.17@11.18c; February, 11.32c; March, 11.45@11.46c; April, 11.59@11.60c; May, 11.73@11.75c; June, 11.86@11.88c.

FLOUR—Market dull; still strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 16,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@4.35; super State and Western, $5.00@5.25; common to good extra, $5.60@5.90; good to extra, $5.95@6.30; white wheat extra, $6.35@7.10; fancy, $7.15@8.50; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.75; St. Louis, $5.75@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@10.00. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 148,000 bu; opened firm; afterwards heavy; closed strong; No. 3 spring steam, $1.22½@1.23; ungraded spring, $1.29@1.33; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.30; No. 2 spring and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.30½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33; No. 1 do, $1.36@1.37; No. 1 Minnesota spring, hard, $1.37@1.38; ungraded winter, red, $1.44@1.46; No. 2 winter red, October, $1.41@@1.42. Rye—Market dull; Western, 71½c. Barley heavy; 6-rowed State, 80c; malt dull and unchanged. Corn higher; fair trade; receipts, 70,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 57¾@58½c; high mixed, 58½c; steam, mixed, October, 58@58¼c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts, 44,000 bu.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 50@60c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, 16½@21½c in gold; jobbing, 16½@21¾c in gold. Sugar firm; moderate business; fair to good refining, 8½@8⅝c; prime, 8¾c; refined strong; 10⅜@10⅝c. Molasses firm; demand moderate. Rice steady; domestic, 6@7c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 8½@8¾c; refined, 15@15¼c.

TALLOW—Firm; 7 13-16@7 15-16c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $1.70@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 33½@34c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 19@20½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; closed firm; new mess, $14.40@14.50. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles scarce and firm; 8¼c; short clear middles, 8½c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $9.20@9.22½.

BUTTER—Choice firm; others heavy; Western, 12@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@12¼c.

WHISKY—Firmer; Western, $1.13½@1.14.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Weak; superfines, $4.00; extras, $5.50; Pennsylvania family, $6.75@7.25; Minnesota family, $7.50@7.75; high grades and patent, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; amber, $1.44@1.50; red Western, $1.40@1.45; white, $1.50@1.55. Corn steady; yellow, 62c; mixed, 59½@60½c. Oats quiet; white Western, 35@37c; mixed Western, 32@34c. Rye—Market dull; 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Demand active for jobbing. Mess pork, $14.50@15.00. Beef hams, $17.00@18.00; Indian mess, 23@23½c.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 30@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 25@27c; Western extras, 22@24c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 15@15½c; crude, 10⅝@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat closed easier; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.32; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.32½; extra do, $1.34; amber Michigan, spot, $1.31; October, $1.28¾; No. 1 red winter, $1.31; No. 2 do, spot, $1.30; October, $1.27; No. 2, $1.26; No. 3 red Wabash held at $1.18; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, $1.30. Corn dull and lower; high-mixed, spot, 47c; No. 2, spot, 46c; November, 46¼c; No. 2 white, 48½c; rejected, 45½c bid; damaged, 43¼c. Oats dull; white, 28c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c; corn to Buffalo, 2½c; wheat to Oswego, 5½c; corn to Oswego, 5c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat strong; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.32; amber Michigan, October, $1.29¾; No. 2, $1.28½; No. 1 red winter, $1.34; No. 2 do, spot, $1.30½; October, $1.28¾; November, $1.27; No. 3 red, $1.19. Corn inactive. Oats, 28½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Dull and heavy; Western superfine, $3.75@4.75; do extra, $5.00@6.00; do family, $6.15@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot steady; futures firmer; Western steamer, $1.27 bid; do No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.41; November, $1.38 bid. Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, spot and October, 58c; November, 59¾@60c; steamer, 56½c bid. Oats firmer; white, 35@37c; do mixed, 33@34c. Rye quiet at 66@68c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 8¼@8¾c; refined, nominally 15½c.

COFFEE—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and easier at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,300 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,500 bu; corn, 3,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Steady and firm; 11c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $6.10@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, $1.20@1.25. Corn quiet but steady; 45@46c. Oats quiet but steady; 27@38c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $14.50. Lard dull; steam, $8.75; current make, $8.55; kettle, $9.25@9.50. Bulk meats quiet; $7.40; $8.50; $8.75. Bacon easier; $7.87½; $8.00; $9.12½; $9.25; $9.50.

WHISKY—In good demand; $1.06.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; fancy creamery, 33c; prime to choice Western Reserve, 21@23c; Central Ohio, 18@20c.

LINSEED OIL—Firm; 58@60c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.11¼; October, $1.08⅜; November, $1.05⅛; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.06¾. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 41½c. Oats steady, with a good demand; No. 2, 23c. Rye firm and in good demand; No. 1, 53½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 61½@63c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 182,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 173,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Firm.

FLOUR—Demand active; extra, $4.50@4.75; family, $5.45@5.50; No. 2, $6.25@6.50; fancy, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but steady; white, 55c; mixed, 50c in store. Rye and oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firmer, but not quotably higher. Hams—Sugar-cured in fair demand at 13@14c. Lard—Choice leaf tierce, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.06.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Market dull; Western superfine, $4.00@5.00; common extras, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, $6.00@7.00; Minnesota extras, $6.50@7.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.75@7.25; Illinois, $7.00@8.00; St. Louis, $7.00@8.00; Minnesota Patent Process and Wisconsin, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 64@67c; No. 1 and extra white, 41@45c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 37@38c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@36c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.24@1.25. Corn, 42c. Rye, 53c. Oats, 22½@25c.

PROVISIONS—Bulk Meats—Clear rib, 8¼c; shoulders, 7½c. Lard—Steam, 8¾@8⅞c; kettle, $9.50@10.00.

HOGS—$5.00@5.25; receipts, 980 head; shipments, 300 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee club offered at $1.22; no buyers. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western offered at 56½c, which is above the views of buyers. Oats nominally 34c for No. 2. Rye dull; sales of 5,000 bu Green Bay at 65c. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher and firm; wheat shipped at 8½c to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—CORN-MEAL—Demand fair and prices higher; $2.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; held at $15.50.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 4.—GRAIN—No. 1 Milwaukee club wheat, $1.33; white State, $1.43. Corn steady; high mixed, 58c; No. 2, 55c; rejected, 54c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 4.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales, 100 brls at $1.07.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Demand active; sales, 1,800 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 803 bales; gross, 2,525; exports, none; stock, 31,454.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 3,366 bales; sales, 3,210.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 1,487 bales; sales, 600.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 10 5-16c; net receipts, 2,139 bales; sales, 200.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—COTTON—Active and firmer; middling, 10⅝c; net receipts, 2,237 bales; gross receipts, 2,312; sales, 1,665.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Business light in nearly all departments; cotton goods quiet but generally steady; low grade cotton flannels in good demand; ginghams active, and dress styles sold ahead; low grades fancy cassimeres in fair request; dress goods in steady demand; prints continue quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Market firm and strong; demand good; standard white, 110 test, 12¼c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $2.37½ at Parker's; refined, 15½c, Philadelphia delivery.

IOWA WHEAT-CROP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3.—The Des Moines *Register* says:

A Des Moines correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE foolishly estimates the wheat crop of Iowa at 52,000,000 bushels. And this estimate is copied without rebuke into Iowa papers. This is all intended to put down the price of wheat. And yet these editors pretend to be the farmers' friends.

Your correspondent utterly disavows any intent whatever to affect the market in the report given of the probable wheat-crop of Iowa. As a matter of fact, from the very day THE TRIBUNE published the statement, wheat has been going up in price; and it would matter not whether Iowa had raised 1,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels, the price would be regulated by supply and demand. The writer of the above gives the average farmer very little credit for intelligence when he intimates that a reported yield of 52,000,000 bushels of wheat would tend to reduce the price of wheat. In 1875 the census-returns of this State showed 3,244,954 acres of wheat, which produced 43,366,007 bushels, or an average of thirteen bushels per acre. In 1872 the product was 32,437,836 bushels of wheat. Increase from 1872 to 1875, 10,929,271 bushels. At the same increase from 1875 to 1877, the product is 54,365,278 bushels. It is well known that in 1875 the northwestern counties raised no wheat on account of 'hoppers, while this year they have a good average crop. It is safe to assume there were as many acres sown to wheat this year as in 1875, while the average yield in the State is estimated at not less than fifteen bushels per acre, which would give 47,674,310 bushels. It is a matter of fact there was more acreage this year than two years ago, and an increase of more than two bushels per acre, as every farmer will admit; so that the estimate of your correspondent is below rather than above the correct product.

HAWKEYE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Since the report of Mr. Coudert—made after his recent return from Paris and subsequent to his interview with the officers of the French Government having in charge the management and direction of the Paris Exposition of 1878—there has been many inquiries from American manufacturers who desire to become exhibitors as to the rules and regulations governing the Exposition. They seem anxious to know what to do in order to secure space, when to ship exhibits, and, above all, to whom to apply for information. We have printed copies of all rules and regulations, with exact diagrams of the interior of the buildings, showing the space set apart for each country, etc., etc. This printed matter, together with other information required, we shall be pleased to furnish to applicants free of charge.

It is desirable, since it now seems to be a fact that the United States are to be represented, that manufacturers should at once commence arranging preparatory for shipment, and should immediately make their estimates for space required. We have blanks for application, and will furnish them, and also forward the application, when signed, to the officers of the Exposition free of charge. Very respectfully,

SALMON & DE STUCKLE,
24 Park place, New York City.

Viennese Hotels.

Correspondence Philadelphia Bulletin.

This city abounds with superb hotels that seem to understand the art of gracefully insuring luxury to their visitors. The Metropole, Grand, Imperial, Danube, and others are all extensive modern sandstone structures, whose accommodations are not surpassed. The servants generally speak a little of three or four languages, so that not the least difficulty can be experienced by any one. Here at the Grand the service appears to be almost perfect, every man being neatly costumed in appropriate style, according to his function. The femme de chambre is the very picture of neatness, arrayed in her cap and apron. In fact, they all look as if the manager had an eye to some personal appearance when he selected them. They are always on the qui vive to unlock doors, light candles, or see that you have twice as many towels as you need. Then they study your habits, and make you lazy by their watchfulness. The fair damsels who rule our floor now understand that I frequently write in the evenings, and after the candles are duly lighted they actually bring my old slippers from the wardrobe, as amiable sisters occasionally do for ungrateful brothers. And then about 9 p. m. comes the gentle tap, and the inquiry if they can arrange beds for the night. After the day-spreads are nicely folded and the covers invitingly turned down, they drop you a little curtesy and bid you "Bon soir." You respond with the cheerfulness of a man to whom the bright side of the world is turned for an instant, and then the door closes.

MARINE NEWS.

Disastrous Effects of the Northwester on Lake Michigan.

Three Schooners Driven Ashore and Many Others Damaged.

Also, a Long List of Other Maritime Accidents.

Another Advance in Grain and Lumber Freights.

A Budget of Small Items from All the Ports.

THE NORTHWESTER.

The gale that blew with such fury Wednesday night and yesterday from the northwest was very severe upon shipping on Lake Michigan, and, besides many minor accidents, two disasters are already reported, and it is believed that others have occurred but have not yet come to hand. The wind blew fiercely in this latitude from 11 o'clock Wednesday night until yesterday forenoon, when it subsided. The air was chilly, and considerable rain fell, which made matters all the worse for the mariner who was out buffeting the storm.

Several vessels that attempted to start out Wednesday evening remained in port until last night, and a number that left Wednesday afternoon were compelled to run back, after suffering damage to canvas and spars. Steamers were also detained until the blow subsided.

Following is a list of the casualties so far as heard from:

Dispatches were received from Peck & Son, lumber dealers at Michigan City, yesterday morning, by Messrs. White, Swan & Co., of Chicago, announcing that the schr P. Hayden, of this port, had become waterlogged and gone ashore near that place, with a cargo of lumber shipped to them, and that part of the deck-load had been washed overboard by the heavy sea that was flowing. A flag of distress was flying from the vessel when first observed from shore. No lives were lost. The Hayden was hard on the beach, and it is doubtful if she can be gotten off. The sea lashed over her violently for a time, but towards noon calmed down somewhat.

The Hayden is an old-time schooner, with capacity for 140,000 feet of lumber. She was built in 1846 by J. Lilly, at St. Joseph, Mich., and her last rating was B 2, and value $2,500. Capt. Charles Berg, her Master, and Capt. David Dall, of this city, own her, and have not any insurance on her. The Captain's wife was with him at the time of the disaster, and also a crew of four men. The vessel had been chartered by Peck & Son to take 115,000 feet of boards and piece stuff from White, Swan & Co.'s dock, at Muskegon, to Michigan City. The lumber is valued at $13 per 1,000 feet, and was not insured, but it will be recovered as soon as the heavy sea subsides. Up to last evening no report regarding the chances of getting the vessel off had been received.

A telegram was received in the afternoon stating that the brig Fashion, belonging to the estate of the late Margaret Shaw, had gone ashore near Saugatuck, Mich., and all hands were saved. It is thought she was light at the time. She left Chicago Tuesday night. The vessel was an old one, with a tonnage of 214, and capacity for about 200,000 feet of lumber. She had no rating, and consequently no insurance. She is valued at $3,000. No reports as to the condition she is in, and whether she could be gotten off or not, was received yesterday.

The schr Carrier experienced a rough passage over to the east shore, and her Captain, finding it would be impossible to make a landing, put back to this port. During the gale the vessel had her mainsail split in two, and when lowering it away the jaw of the main gaff was broken.

At Grand Haven yesterday the schr Eveline Bates struck the south pier in attempting to make the harbor before daylight, and carried away her head-gear, and went ashore south near the pier, high up. The Milwaukee stmr Minneapolis did not leave last night. At last advices the sea was going down.

The schrs George C. Finney and M. C. Cameron were compelled to put back night before last, after a brief experience in the blow. About twenty craft had to take a similar course Wednesday and yesterday.

The schrs Sardinia, Golden Fleece, and C. Mears had their jibs torn to pieces, and run back. The sail-makers repaired them or supplied new ones yesterday.

The Francis Palms lost her foregaff in the gale, and reached port safely with a cargo of coal from below.

The Lena Johnson had one of her sails torn away by the storm.

The steamers plying between Chicago and points on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan were all either delayed or caused to forgo their trips until the storm ceased. The sea was very rough at Grand Haven. The stmr Alpena was four hours late when she arrived at Grand Haven yesterday. The Muskegon was two hours behind her usual time on her arrival here. The Corona did not leave St. Joe Wednesday night on account of the heavy sea that was running, but got away last night. The Chicago and Sheboygan, of the west shore route, made their trips as usual, but were delayed a short time. All the above-mentioned steamers belong to the Goodrich Company.

The stmrs Riverside, Tempest, Brittain, and Messenger were all detained yesterday at South Haven and St. Joe, but will probably arrive this morning.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The tug Martin Green met with a serious accident yesterday morning, and got badly damaged. She was towing the barge Charles Crawford up the river, and when at the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad bridge ran her bow on a sunken spile that the city has failed to remove, and before she could get clear of it her tow bore down upon her, and sent her jibboom crashing into the Green's pilot-house, and making a complete wreck of it. Another tug was called, and the Green was towed to dry-dock for repairs. About $50 will settle the bill.

A deck-hand on board the prop Empire State met with a singular accident night before last, while at work. He was carrying out a bag of flaxseed, and, the gang-plank being quite slippery by reason of the seeds falling upon it, he slipped and fell between the vessel and the dock, the bag lodging against his head and throwing it back in such a manner that he became suspended. He was extricated from his perilous position, and was found to be badly injured about the skull. He was taken on board the propeller and a physician called to attend him. He is a young man about 21 years of age and lives at Buffalo, whence he was taken on the steamer last evening.

The Detroit *Free Press* of yesterday has the following: "The schr Mineral State, which passed down Tuesday morning loaded with grain for Buffalo, had a collision with the prop Argyle off Point au Pelee Wednesday morning at half-past 4 o'clock. The Mineral State suffered the loss of her head-gear, had her stern stove in, and was otherwise damaged. She was towed back to Detroit by the tug Mocking-Bird for repairs, arriving here about 6 o'clock last evening. The Argyle was bound up, and arrived at this port yesterday afternoon."

The schr Imperial thrust her jibboom into the forerigging of the schr Cleveland yesterday in the river, and tore away a leg of it and also a backstay.

When coming down the main river yesterday afternoon the prop India ran against the schr Cossack, lying at the lumber market, and broke her rail.

The jibboom of the schr Christine Nilsson was broken yesterday in one of the Central slips by fouling with the barge Potter.

The schrs St. Andrews and E. L. Hutchinson collided in Buffalo River Monday, the latter being damaged to the extent of about $100.

The steam barge Forest City, owned by the Northwestern Transportation Company, broke her rudder on Lake Huron, and is making temporary repairs at Alpena.

The schr Kate Kelly, recently ashore at Point Tibbits, Lake Ontario, had to throw over forty tons of coal before she could get off.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Impelled by a strong northwest breeze, about all the vessels on Lake Erie made this port to-day, including thirty-five sail and five steam vessels, bringing an aggregate of 1,206,000 bu of grain.

Canal freights advanced 1c per bu. Shipments were made to-day at 9c for wheat, 8c for corn, and 5½c for oats to New York.

Coal freights are steady at 30c to Chicago. The schrs Ellen Spry, E. Jones, E. Corning, M. W. Page were chartered at that. The bark Red, White, and Blue goes to Cleveland for coal to Chicago at 50c.

The bark Winona, bound up from Kingston, came in port to-day for repairs, having lost her jibboom by collision with an unknown vessel on Lake Erie. Capt. Finn reports that he carried away the mainsail, shrouds, and a portion of the main rigging of the unknown craft.

The iron-stmr Chicora, noted as the blockade-runner, comes out of the Union Dry Dock this evening cut up under the two sections, and will be towed through the Welland Canal to Port Dalhousie, where she is to be put together again. Mr. David Bell, of this city, has the contract, and will do the work. The Chicora will next season run between Toronto and Niagara.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Charters: Schr Saveland, coal from Black River to Chicago at 50c per ton; schr Charlotte Raab, coal to Saginaw at 40c; schr Young American, cement to Toledo at 3c per brl f. o. b.; stmr James Davidson, coal to Chicago at 30c; schr Valentine, coal, Ashtabula to Detroit at 30c; schr Myosotis, coal to Milwaukee at 30c; prop Fairbank, salt to Chicago at 4c, f. o. b.; schr Gen. Worth, pig-iron to Detroit at 50c per ton, f. o. b.; schr Samana, coal to Detroit at 20c; schr New London, paving stone to Cleveland at $1.50 per cord. Ore freights are reported firm at $1.60 per ton from Marquette to Cleveland and Ashtabula.

The Marion Page takes coal to Milwaukee at 30c, and the Wenona lumber to Duncan City at $1.25.

Clearances—Props W. J. Graves, Chicago; H. B. Tuttle, Chicago; C. J. Kershaw, Chicago; W. L. Wetmore, Duluth; Avon, 1,700 brls salt; Arabia, Chicago, mdse; N. K. Fairbank, Chicago, 4,500 brls salt; Davidson, Chicago, 1,000 tons coal; schrs G. W. Adams, Chicago; St. Andrew, Alpena; D. A. Valkenburgh, Chicago, 900 tons coal; Thomas Sims, Sandusky, 600 brls cement; Brunette, Duluth; H. C. Potter, Bay City; G. H. Ely, Chicago; Fleetwing, Toledo; A. B. Moore, Toledo; Lydia Kingsville, 200 tons coal; M. S. Bacon, Chicago; A. Sherwood, Chicago; Lyman Casey, Toledo, 950 tons coal.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The grain freight market was again active and firm at 5c for corn and 5¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Some carrier were asking ½c above these rates. Charters were made for 170,000 bu wheat, 248,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu oats, and 35,000 bu barley, not including the engagements reported late the previous evening. To Buffalo—Prop Russia fills out barley; prop Commodore, wheat and corn through; schrs Ida Keith and America, wheat at 5¼c; schr Gosshawk, Bertha, Calkins, Kate L. Bruce, George D. Norris, Grace Murray, and D. R. Holt, corn at 5c; schr Newsboy, oats through. To Erie—Prop India, wheat through. To Oswego—Schr H. Platt, wheat on owner's account. To Collingwood—Barges Isaac May, wheat; Wabasheen and Muskoka, corn; Severns, oats, all through. To Kingston—Schr Florida, barley, through; American, wheat at 9c.

Lumber freights advanced yesterday 12½ to 25c, and masters and agents were holding off for still better figures. Many of the lumber fleet have gone into the grain trade, and vessels in the lumber commerce are comparatively scarce.

Both ore and coal freights are strong, and vessels scarce and in good demand at Cleveland.

THE PENSAUKEE IN LIMBO.

A Deputy United States Marshal puffed into the Union Towing Company's office at the foot of Franklin street last evening, about 5 o'clock, and procured the services of the tug Mary McLane, Capt. Gorman, for the purpose of catching the schr Pensaukee, which had gone down the river but a few minutes before. She had been libeled by the Mercantile Insurance Company to secure a bill of $170, incurred in taking out a policy, and Uncle Sam's minion was desirous of getting her in his clutches. Capt. Gorman let his fast craft go at a lively rate of speed, and was pleased to find the schooner lying at the mouth of the river, along with other craft that were waiting for the sea to calm down a little before they started out. The Deputy wanted to have the vessel towed up the river a mile or two, but a custodian was found and placed on board, and the craft was allowed to remain where she was found until her master gave bonds for her future appearance.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 4.—Arrived—Dolphin, Ottawa, 2,600 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats, 8,800 lbs seed; Gen. McClellan, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; A. Woolson, Joliet, 6,100 bu corn; Monte Christo, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn.

Cleared—Hercules, Henry, 84,471 ft lumber; Shamrock, Henry, 90,000 ft lumber; Nashotah, Henry, 18,533 ft lumber, 144,750 shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,500 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 3,655 bu wheat.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 4—9 p. m.—Arrived—Merchant, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; prop Robertson, La Salle, 1,700 bu corn, 5,300 bu oats; prop Whale, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,500 bu corn.

Cleared—Monte Christo, Seneca, 35,000 ft lumber, 7,000 lath; Day-Dawn, LaSalle, 4,100 ft lumber.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 4.—Down—Props D. Ballantine, Scotia, Java, James Fisk, Jr., Turner and barges, Tempest and barges, Antelope and barges, Belle Cross and barges, Salina and barges; schrs H. D. Rose, Jennie Kimball, David Sharpe, Erie Belle.

Up—Props Benton, Atlantic, Idaho, Canisteo, B. W. Blanchard, J. Bertschy, D. W. Powers, Potomac, Fred Kelly and consort, Mayflower and consort, Bay City and barges, Hackett and consort; schrs T. B. Merritt, Swallow, Stampede, Nemesis, Idaho, Comanche, Hydrabad, Wend the Wave, Eliza Gerlach, Nellie Wilder, Jennie Mathews, A. G. Morey, L. C. Woodruff, Angus Smith, Hoboken, Belle Hanscom, Arabia, Frank D. Barker, Magellan, F. J. Dunford.

Wind—Northwest, brisk; weather cloudy.

PORT COLBORNE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock for twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Oct. 3:

Eastward—Props Buckeye, Cleveland to Ogdensburg; City of New York, Detroit, Ocean, Milwaukee to Montreal; schrs Algerine, Chicago to Kingston; Hercules and Hamilton, Toledo to Kingston; Belle Walbridge, Muskegon to Kingston; Guiding Star, Detroit to Oswego.

Westward—Prop St. Albans, Oswego to Chicago; barks Reindeer and Winona, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Myosotis, Oswego to Chicago; Oliver Mowatt, Kingston to Chicago; Typo, Fair Haven to Chicago; schrs Gladstone, Stone Bridge to Windsor; Morning Star, Toronto to Buffalo; Persia, Toronto to Erie; Surprise, Oswego to Fairport.

QUIET SALTS.

The sailors were passive yesterday, and under the stimulating efforts of advanced freights, readily obtained $2 per day on vessels that wanted them. It seemed as if half a hundred mariners had suddenly loomed up for berths, but few of them were shipped. The bad weather was an additional good reason for demanding higher wages, and Jack sighed for more than $2 in some cases. He was willing, however, to take $1.75 for a round trip to Buffalo, but some of him held off for $2.

TWO DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON DEPOT, Mich., Oct. 4.—The schr Hope, loaded with slabs from Ludington, lost some canvas last night in a storm, and went ashore south of Port Sherman this morning.

The schr Industry, of Manitowoc, loaded with lumber, went ashore this morning near Whitehall, a total loss. No lives were lost.

LAKE ONTARIO TRAVEL.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "Passenger travel is exceedingly precarious at present, and not to be relied on to any great extent. The Montreal boats rely mostly on freight. Next week only four boats will run down, and the week following only three will be on the route, if so many. The stmr City of Montreal will also run to Oswego and Charlotte only once a week, leaving here on Monday evenings."

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—Charters—To Buffalo, schrs Moonlight, 50,000 bu; Penoke, 22,000 bu; Nevada, 21,000 bu; Cheney Ames, 19,000 bu; Helvatia, 48,000 bu; all wheat at 5¼c; to Montreal, prop Shickluna, 16,000 bu wheat at 12¾c; to Kingston, stmr Clinton, barges Clyde, Gibraltar, 50,000 bu wheat at 9¼c.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Arrivals—Schr Anna P. Grover, Toledo; schr Portage, Buffalo; schrs Persia and Maitland, Ontario.

Departures—Schr G. C. Trumpff, coal to Chicago; schr Journeyman, Toledo.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 4.—Cleared—Prop Havana; schrs Helena, Maria, Martin.

Passed down—Prop Peerless.

Wind—West; fresh. Weather cold and cloudy.

CARROLLTON PIER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich, Oct. 4.—The Government pier at Carrollton bar took fire this morning, and, before it could be extinguished, 200 feet of the revetment was destroyed, involving a loss of $2,500.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The sea was very heavy outside yesterday, but subsided towards evening....Supplies of fruit by steamers were cut off yesterday by the non-arrival of the craft....The T. Y. Avery is engaged for deals from Muskegon to Quebec... George Temple is now master of the schr Starlight. He formerly commanded the White Cloud....William Young & Co., of Chicago, were the owners of the cargo of wheat on the Maggie McRea, which sprung a leak on Lake Erie. About 2,500 bu were damaged....The rates fixed by insurance companies on grain cargoes are as follows: To Sarnia, 75c; Buffalo, $1.00; Oswego, $1.50; Ogdensburg, $1.60; Montreal, $2.00....The Captain of the prop Empire State reports passing a black yawl boat drifting off Cat Head Point Monday morning....The schr Manzanillo is a stranger in port,—her first appearance in three seasons....The C. Michelson got a new foresail yesterday....Fifty-four arrivals of craft of all kinds between 1 o'clock yesterday morning and 6 o'clock last evening....The schr Bertha Barnes received a new staysail yesterday, and the schr Our Son a new flying-jib.....Now it is said Capt. Dall will bring the stmr Water Lily here from the Harlem River, to go into the excursion business next year....During yesterday about twenty vessels arrived at the lumber market, and about half of them disposed of their cargoes, and went up the river to unload....Eleven vessels arrived yesterday with coal cargoes. They were the schrs William Crosthwaite, Clayton Belle, Harvey Bissell, Lucy J. Clarke, Clara Parker, Jane Ralston, T. P. Sheldon, C. A. Johnson, Francis Palms, Cossack, and C. Wilson.

OTHER PORTS—It was the barge Hale, not the Church, of the N. T. Transit Co., that met with the disaster near Sault River....The scow F. X. was sold at Algonac Wednesday by the United States Marshal to John Pridgeon, of Detroit, for $25. Sailors wages are $2 per day at Milwaukee....The signal officer at Port Huron, Mr. H. L. Boyce, has been called to Washington for duty, with an increase of $400 in his salary....The prop R. W. Blanchard left Cleveland for Milwaukee Tuesday evening with a heavy freight of refined oil....Upon her arrival from the east shore the schr C. Harrison will be placed in dry-dock at Wolf & Davidson's yard, Milwaukee, and be given entire new bottom plank to light-water mark.... As the season advances the Detroit and Cleveland line of steamers are increasing their freights, particularly from Cleveland.....Coal is now coming in quite freely by canal at Cleveland, and it appears as though the close of the season would be the most active....United States Marshal Fink, of Milwaukee, has seized the schr Orkney Lass on a claim for seamen's wages amounting to $220.50. This is the second time the Marshal has formed the Lass' acquaintance ...There were all of sixty vessels at Buffalo Monday, including lumber vessels. They were in haste to get away Tuesday as fast as unloaded to take advantage of the east wind....Six steam and five sail vessels arrived at Buffalo Tuesday, bringing 378,478 bu wheat and 5,990 corn. The wind got in the east during the afternoon, which, if it continued, delayed the incoming sail fleet.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Arrivals—Stmrs Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; props India, Buffalo, sundries; Toledo, Buffalo, sundries; Dover, Bay City, lumber; Mary Groh, White Lake, lumber; Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries; Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; schrs Ostrich, Duncan City, lumber; Morning Star, Green Bay, lumber; Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; G. L. Wrenn, Alpena, lumber; Sunrise, Cleveland, coal; North Star, Pentwater, lumber; H. G. Cleveland, Bay City, salt; Louise McDonald, Manistee, lumber; Oliver Mitchell, Oswego, coal; L. Hanna, Ashtabula, coal; Milwaukee Belle, Marinette, lumber; Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber; America, Alpena, lumber; William Crosthwaite, Cleveland, coal; Two Fannies, Marquette, stone; Clayton Belle, Sandusky, coal; C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, lumber; Harvey Bissell, Buffalo, coal; J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; A. P. Nichols, Cheboygan, poles; J. & A. Stronach, Bluffton, lumber; O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; Willie Loutit, Muskegon, lumber; Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; Clipper City, Muskegon, lumber; Buena Vista, Perry's Pier, lumber; Andrew Jackson, Menominee, lumber; Imperial, Alpena, lumber; J. B. Newland, Muskegon, lumber; Reciprocity, Menominee, posts; Cossack, Oswego, coal; C. Nilsson, Sandusky, coal; Clara Parker, Sandusky, coal; William Sturges, Manistee, lumber; Jane Ralston, Cleveland, coal; E. A. Mayes, Cheboygan, lumber; Lumberman, White Lake, lumber; Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber; Ithica, Muskegon, lumber; O. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; T. P. Sheldon, Erie, coal; C. H. Johnson, Erie, coal; Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber; Tuscola, White Lake, lumber; Col. H. C. Heg, White Lake, bark; Francis Palms, Erie, coal; G. D. Russell, Bay City, lumber; Vermont, Muskegon, ties; E. J. McVea, Saginaw, lumber; Nabob, Manistee, lumber. Scows D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, lumber; S. P. Wilson, Frankfort, bark; White Oak, Muskegon, lumber. Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, coal. Bark J. S. Austin, Bay City, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Lotus, Buffalo, 18,041 bu corn; schr John Miner, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn; schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 21,278 bu corn; prop Portage, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat, 100 brls flour, 1,848 bags flax seed, 100 firkins butter, 1,079 bags oil cake; schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, 62,511 bu oats; schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, 63,000 bu wheat; schr Mary McVea, Buffalo, 12,295 bu wheat; schr North Star, Pentwater, 300 bu corn, 300 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 5 brls beef, and sundries; schr Dictator, Buffalo, 22,442 bu wheat; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 10 brls lime and sundries; schr Lady Dufferin, Kingston, 21,933 bu wheat; schr S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 30,384 bu wheat; prop Montana, Buffalo, 31,464 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 1,286 bags timothy seed, and 3,236 bags flax seed; prop Empire State, Buffalo, 850 brls flour, 6,458 bags flax seed; prop Jarvi Lord, Buffalo, 39,000 bu wheat; schr Almeda, Buffalo, 18,000 bu barley; prop Toledo, Milwaukee, sundries; schr Helen Pratt, Oswego, 13,143 bu wheat; barge H. F. Church, Kingston, 19,198 bu wheat.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

First Annual Convention of the Illinois Association.

The first Convention of the Social Science Association of Illinois convened at Hershey Hall yesterday morning. At a meeting held in July last to consider the expediency of organizing a State Association for the advancement of women, a call was addressed to the women of Illinois, signed by Mrs. Oliver A. Willard, Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, Miss Frances E. Willard, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stephenson, Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Mrs. Sara B. Hershey, Mrs. I. N. Danforth, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Rockford, and fifty other representative women of the State. It was decided to hold a convention at Hershey Hall on the 4th of October, and a constitution was drawn up and adopted. Such is a brief history of the organization, which convened yesterday. There was a large number of ladies present.

The exercises were opened with an impromptu upon the organ by Miss Carrie T. Kingman, and a prayer by Miss Marcy, of Evanston. The President, Miss O. A. Willard, called upon Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert, of Evanston, to preside at the first session, in the absence of Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, who was expected to fill this position, and she offered the address of welcome.

Mrs. Henry Candee, of Cairo, read a hopeful response to the address of welcome.

Miss Frances E. Willard read an essay on "Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies; Their Influences, Direct and Reflex," in the absence of Mrs. J. F. Willing, to whom this duty was allotted. The paper showed a great deal of thought and careful preparation, being a retrospective history of the condition of women in the Oriental countries, as well as the more civilized portions of the earth, with their advancement and religious accomplishments. The article also gave the old dissertation, with very little modification, of the common statement among women that the latter, in order to compete with men in the every-day duties of life, must do their work a great deal better. If it was no more than an address at an anniversary, the lady who presumed to make a speech must do it infinitely better than a man.

Mrs. Downing, late missionary to China for the Presbyterian Board of Missions, being called upon for a response to the last paper, made a few remarks, which were received with wrapt attention by the audience. She gave a highly interesting account of the scenes and incidents in the Celestial land, illustrating the work of the missionary women in that pagan portion of the world. She had herself talked to over 800 women at one time. She spoke briefly of the customs of the heathen, and their mode of worship, the subsequent conversions under the influence of the Christian women, and the progress in civilization in consequence. According to Mrs. Downing's statement, mothers-in-law are much more terrible creatures in China than in this country. When the speaker went to China first, there was no such thing known as a school for girls; now there were many.

MRS. ISAAC R. HITT,

of Evanston, President of the Northwestern Board of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, submitted a report of the operations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, which was also highly interesting.

Mrs. Robert Harris, of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Board, reported that the Society which she represented as a delegate now had three organizations in the United States,—one in the East, one in the West, and now California and Oregon had organized another branch to cover the Pacific Slope. They had several missionaries in foreign fields.

Mrs. Hayden reported the condition of affairs in the Woman's Board of the Interior, Congregational, giving full statistics, etc. This Board had many missionaries among the Dakota and other Indians, and in foreign parts.

Mrs. O. A. Willard made a few announcements.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m. Mrs. Henry H. Candee, of Cairo, was called upon to preside at the afternoon session. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stephenson, the Secretary of the Association, officiated. Among the prominent ladies present were Mrs. O. A. Willard, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert, Evanston; Mrs. D. L. R. Warden, Cairo; Miss Sarah Raymond, Bloomington; Mrs. I. R. Hitt, Mrs. E. E. Marcy, Evanston; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Miss Ada Sweet, and Mrs. I. N. Danforth. The hall was well filled.

Mrs. D. L. R. Warden, of Cairo, read a paper on the Industrial School recently founded by ladies of Illinois from the remnants of the Women's Centennial Fund, all the points of which have been published in THE TRIBUNE from time to time in the reports of the Industrial-School meetings held during the summer.

Mrs. Le Moyne had prepared a paper on the Woman's Christian Association, but, that lady being absent, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stephenson read the document. The Young Ladies' Home first claimed the attention of the writer. It was located, she stated, at Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue. It was finely located, was pleasant and cheerful, and furnished a good home for indigent young ladies. The free dispensary, located at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, was also described as furnishing aid to hundreds of poor creatures.

Mrs. Thomas H. Hill submitted a report on the Chicago Home for the Friendless. She said it was founded in 1858, and was intended as a refuge for the needy and indigent of all classes. Many young ladies who had no homes to go to, and some who had never had the blessings of a home training, became inmates. Their education had not been neglected. They were trained as teachers and housekeepers. They were now being taught the art of making bread, so that people could not say they were only training young girls for the parlor, instead of for help in the kitchen, etc.

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES.

Mrs. Mattie Everts Holden (Amber) read a paper entitled "Fashionable Follies," in which she depicted the dreary farce of social relations, in which "the lie" was made so very apparent, when comparatively poor people vied with their more wealthy neighbors. Emerson had once said, "When intellect and character slumber, then dress demands attention." Champagne was a fitter accompaniment to nonsense and folly than toast and tea. The celebrated weekly gatherings of the Cary sisters, Alice and Phœbe, were described in comparison with the flippant entertainments of the butterfly society of the present day.

Dr. Mary J. Safford Blake, of Boston, was introduced, and harangued the assembly upon the benefits to be derived by woman if she will only hold meetings and persevere in the good work already commenced. She was positive that it was possible for a woman to go out into the world and be admired even in a simple garb, leaving their "trains" at home. It seemed hard for the sterner portion of the audience to believe that a woman could look remarkably fascinating or graceful in such a garb as the speaker wore, but the ladies cheered.

Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of Milwaukee, the first lady ever appointed on the State Board of Charities, was next introduced by the President, and gave a description of the work and how she came to be appointed to the office.

"Sensible Social Entertainments" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Dr. I. N. Danforth, and proved to be a very "sensible" essay. She made a quiet attack upon the extravagance exhibited in society by lavish refreshments. Somebody had said, "If you want to get two persons acquainted, sit them down and give them something to eat." People—sensible people—would like to revolutionize this evil, but they are a little fearful as to what other sensible people might say. They did not stop to reflect that simple refreshments were always in good taste. She also touched upon the extravagance of dress, the lack of industry, and a corresponding lack of health. She thought it far better, also, that parents should capture some of the wild games of youth and tame them and domesticate them in Christian households than to offer a dissertation on their wickedness. Tell a boy that a thing was wicked and he would immediately desire to do it, so as to see what would grow out of it. He would then find it not so very wicked after all, and would come to indulge in it to excess. Some good man once said, "The devil has all the best tools to work with."

The President announced that a short discussion was in order upon the subjects brought up in the sessions.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert spoke for a few moments upon the subjects in general. She said she was a heretic in favor of woman's rights, but she did believe that men had some rights which women were bound to respect.

The meeting adjourned for an evening session, at which several papers, none of general interest, were read.

MATRIMONIAL.

Brown—Crighton.

A very pleasant wedding took place last evening at No. 46 South Sheldon street, being the marriage of Miss Helen Crighton, daughter of John Crighton, Esq., to Mr. Morrell O. Brown, a prominent insurance agent of this city. There were about 150 persons present. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock by the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Allie M. Crighton, sister of the bride, and Miss Lue H. Brown, of Indianapolis, sister of the groom. The groomsmen were Mr. N. A. Colburn, of New York, and Mr. C. A. Hardy. The ushers were Mr. Franc B. Daniels and Mr. John Ransom.

The toilet of the bride was very rich, being a Princesse dress of white gros-grain silk, with a petticoat of white satin, trimmed with point Duchesse lace, orange-blossoms, illusion veil, diamond ornaments.

The bridesmaids were attired in white silk and tarlatan combination dresses; diamond ornaments.

The bride's mother wore a dress of black gros-grain silk, trimmed with thread-lace; cameo and pearl jewelry.

After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends in the spacious parlors, which were elaborately decorated and festooned with smilax and rare flowers and plants, after which the entire company repaired to the dining-room and partook of a sumptuous wedding supper, prepared by Eckhardt. At about 9 o'clock the older portion of the guests took their leave, while the younger ones indulged in dancing to the music of Pound's orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Brown left by an evening train for the East, where they will remain for about three weeks. Returning, they will take up their abode for the present at the corner of Washington and Elizabeth streets. The bride will be "at home" Thursdays at No. 46 Sheldon street.

The presents were numerous and elegant, comprising, among other things, a set of solitaire diamonds, from the groom; set of silver plate, coffee-urn and salver, from the bride's mother; complete set of chamber and toilet furniture, from the bride's grandfather; silver water-service, from the father and mother of the groom, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, of Indianapolis; one dozen cut-glass goblets, Miss Inez Brown; cut-glass finger bowls, Miss Lou Brown; cut-glass celery bowl and pickle caster, from sister Allie; silver knives and forks, from sister Jessie; card-receiver and bouquet-holder, Miss Mamie Roberts, Cincinnati; silver and cut-glass toilet set, Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart; set solid silver spoons, H. E. Stump; elegant oil-painting, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Teal; berry-bowl of cut-glass and oxidized silver, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyman; Parian marble vase, E. F. Merrill; silver butter dish, M. R. Risdon, Omaha; solid silver salt and mustard spoon, Mrs. Tuthill King; bronze pitchers, Albert L. Wright, Clinton Mead, and Fred W. Lotz; majolica ware fruit dish and china fruit plates, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Flehming; satin and lace pin-cushion, Mrs. Frank Skinkle; butter dish and knife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoffman Keese; bronze card-holder, Miss Nellie Heath; jardinier, from No. 48 South Sheldon street; pair bronze pitchers, William E. Rollo and family; hand mirror, Edgar Holt; satin fan and chatelaine, Mrs. J. W. Skinkle; mother-of-pearl card-case, William L. Le Baron; cut-glass and silver bouquet-holders, N. A. Colborn, New York; fascinator, Miss Page, Kentucky; tortoise-shell jewelry-case, A. C. Zell; solid silver coffee spoons and cream spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Meglade; solid silver teaspoons and sugar spoon, C. A. Hardy; solid silver forks, Mrs. George R. Crawford, New York; silver triple fruit epergne, Mr. and Mrs. William Law, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bass, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Scribner; perfume bottle of cut glass, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green; pair ornamental candlesticks, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Buren; silver jewel-case, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Letton, St. Louis; marble clock and ornaments, employes Westchester Fire-Insurance Company, New York; silver caster and napkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Russell; silver knives and forks, Capt. and Mrs. S. F. Cressy; bronze statuettes, three pieces, Clark & Babb, Boston; bronze statuettes, two pieces, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brown, Denver, Col.; "Poets and Poetry of America," John Rankin and family; silver napkin-rings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendell; card receiver, Mrs. Griffith; silver bouquet-holders, Franc B. Daniels; "English Poets and Poetry," Mr. Holmes and family; jewel-case, Mr. Crossman; basket flowers, Ned Hough; Parian and silver card-receiver, Alex Buchanan; writing-desk complete, Mr. and Mrs. Critchell; silver fruit-cart, D. E. K. Stewart; "Tales from Foreign Tongues," John Ransom; half-dozen finger bowls, Lue H. Brown; dozen silver salts, Mrs. S. L. Ives.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. E. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Teal, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Skinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Skinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Timmerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Kese, the Misses Goodrich, Pullman, Skinkle, Heath.

TEMPLE—BUSH.

Mr. Morris Temple and Mrs. Lucy J. Bush were married at the First Congregational Church last evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin. There were fully 1,500 people present to witness the ceremony. Mr. Thomas Bush, son of the bride, acted as groomsman, and Miss Nellie Temple, daughter of the groom, officiated as bridesmaid.

After the ceremony a reception was tendered the couple in the parlors of the church by the ladies of the congregation, at which an elegant silver tea-service of seven pieces was presented by the congregation and the Sunday-school. Mr. and Mrs. Temple repaired to their own home, No. 412 Washington street.

Mrs. Bush is the efficient organist of the First Church, and for a number of years was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school. About 500 people attended the reception.

ANOTHER WEAKLING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The examination of the books of the Brewers' & Maltsters' Insurance Company shows that its capital is seriously impaired, and it is understood that the Superintendent has issued a requisition upon the Company for $120,000 to make good the impairment.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Case on the Liability of Forwarders and Warehousemen.

A Reminiscence of the Great Fire in October, Six Years Ago.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Bankruptcies.

An interesting case is on Judge Booth's calendar, growing out of the great Chicago fire of 1871. The plaintiffs are Andrew J. and Samuel F. Wright, who before the fire kept a large livery stable on the North Side near the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. On the night of the great conflagration the Wrights, as they say, hitched up their teams and strung their carriages together in a line so as to be ready to move at a moment's notice. While they were waiting, the Company's property took fire, and, coming to some gasoline, kerosene, and other inflammable oils stored there, caused a sudden and unexpected explosion. This set fire to all the surrounding buildings, including the livery stable, and it was burned before the carriages, horses, etc., could be got out. Wright Bros. then brought suit against the Company, claiming that it, contrary to the city ordinance, had stored inflammable and dangerous oils on its property, that the sudden explosion of these oils had set fire to their property and prevented them from saving it, which they could easily have done had not the progress of the fire been so greatly hastened by these explosive materials. The damages were fixed at $150,000.

The Company filed a demurrer to the declaration, and Judge McAllister held the ordinance did not apply to mere temporary keepers of such inflammable oils, but to dealers in them. The declaration was then amended, two counts being inserted based on the ordinance, but with some changes in the averments over the old counts, and the third being a common count charging the defendants with negligence. To this amended declaration a new demurrer was filed and argued last Saturday. Yesterday morning Judge Booth rendered his decision.

He said he had examined the three counts of the amended declaration to which the demurrer had been taken, and also the five counts to which the demurrer was sustained by Judge McAllister. He understood that the demurrer was sustained by Judge McAllister to the five counts distinctly on the ground that the city ordinance on which the plaintiffs' right of action was founded in those counts did not apply to a case of the present character.

Judge Trumbull, one of the counsel for the Company, said that he did not understand Judge McAllister went so far. Those counts did not distinctly allege the storing of the liquids or the keeping them in store, and on the discussion the Judge held that, while he did not say it was evidently intended to relate to keeping goods on storage, he would sustain the demurrers because they did not come distinctly within the provision of the ordinance. He did not say that of necessity they would not apply.

Mr. Harrington, also one of the counsel for the Company, stated that, according to his recollection, Judge McAllister first held the pleadings were not good, and that he would sustain the demurrer. That he then said that it was clear to his mind that the ordinances were intended only to apply to dealers, and not to carriers. Perhaps it was also said that it was not necessary to say that, because he decided the demurrer on another ground.

Judge Booth said he had examined the five counts somewhat carefully, and he was at a loss to see, upon principle, how the present counts under consideration would be supported if the demurrer to the previous five counts was properly sustained. It seemed that they were substantially the same, and he regarded the question as "res adjudicata" so far as the Circuit Court was concerned. The question had been submitted to Judge McAllister after careful argument, and it was the well-settled practice of the Court that, where a question had been submitted to one Judge and his decision taken, when the question was raised before another Judge the decision rendered before would be followed. No other course could be observed, considering the way in which business was transacted. Whatever his own opinion might be, Judge Booth thought he was bound to regard Judge McAllister's decision as law for him in regard to the present demurrer, whatever might be the propriety of that decision. He would therefore sustain the demurrer to the first two pleas distinctly on the ground of Judge McAllister having ruled already on the question, and without regard to his own opinion.

The third count of the amended declaration was of a different character from either of the other two, basing the right of the plaintiffs to recover wholly on common law principles. That count set forth that the defendant received on the 7th of October, 1871, and had on its close large quantities of inflammable materials, to wit: Fifty barrels of liquids, etc., which were then and there liable to be set on fire, and were and continued to be dangerous, of which the Company had notice; yet it not regarding its duty in that behalf, and with great injury to said premises, wrongfully and negligently kept and continued to keep the said dangerous liquids from the said 7th day of October to the day of their destruction, and that afterwards on the 9th day of October such inflammable and dangerous liquids, while so in the defendant's possession, took fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that they were destroyed. The Company urged that the cause of action was not set forth properly, for the reason that if these inflammable materials were kept in the defendant's possession for ever so short a time, that would sustain the count, and that if they were there momentarily they would not constitute a cause of action. The Judge was inclined to think that objection was well taken. This mere placing of such materials by the defendant on its close momentarily, as it were, perhaps simply on demand and across its close, would not constitute a course of action. Something more must be urged. It was clear that the pleading was of such a character that the evidence would support the allegation, because the allegation was made under a videlicet, and consequently the plaintiffs were not required to prove the facts with certainty, as they were not alleged with certainty. To show a good cause of action, the plaintiffs should have set out that the defendants improperly kept and continued the said inflammable and dangerous liquids on its said close for an unnecessary and unreasonably long period of time, to wit., from the 7th of October, etc. By the insertion of something like that the count would be substantially good.

Mr. Bury, attorney for the plaintiffs, asked leave to amend the third count in accordance with the Judge's intimation, and also to make some clerical corrections in the first two counts, all of which was granted. The case is on the call for next Monday.

DIVORCES.

John Zilek filed a bill yesterday charging that his wife, Barbara, left him in 1873, and has since been living with two different men, claiming to be married to each of them. And he wants permission to pull out and leave her to her other husbands.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.

A. L. Hopkins, Receiver of the above road, filed his report yesterday of the receipts and expenditures of the road for August and September, as follows:

Cash on hand Aug. 1		$ 1,091.49
Receipts August		143,134.56
Receipts September		159,631.82
Total		$303,857.87
Expenditures August	$137,566.63	
Expenditures September	142,989.70	
		280,556.33
Balance on hand		$ 23,301.54

The usual reference was made to the Master in Chancery.

ITEMS.

The motion to confirm the report of the Master on the claim of S. M. Nickerson against the Republic Life-Insurance Company, and also to compel Nickerson to answer some questions, will come up before Judge Williams this morning.

Judge Moore is engaged in hearing the Indian land suit of Bertrand vs. Herrick, involving the title to 147 acres at the mouth of the Calumet River, which is chiefly owned by D. S. Taylor and A. Oehnrich.

Judge Blodgett announces that he will take up all admiralty matters next week, and he desires that counsel should come in and set their cases for a hearing.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Stafford Manufacturing Company, of Rhode Island, began a suit in replevin yesterday against Samuel T. Lockwood and John M. Ware to recover $2,500 worth of spool cotton thread.

On the 6th of August last the Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, decided to assess the stockholders of the City National Bank 100 per cent on their stock, or its full value. Yesterday, therefore, N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the bank, began suits in debt against the following parties: Anson B. Miner, $13,000 on 130 shares of stock; against A. B. Miner and Frank S. Webster, $5,000 on fifty shares; against A. C. Miner and A. C. Reed, $1,000 on ten shares; and against A. D. Loomis, $2,000 on twenty shares of stock.

John H. Stromberg, M. Gottfried, and J. F. T. Halbeck filed a bill against Peter and John Fortune, another against Frank Bartholomae and Bernard Roesing, and a third against Peter Schoenhofen, to prevent them from infringing a patent for "pitching beer barrels."

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Charles H. P. Lyman, at present General Superintendent of the retail department of Field, Leiter & Co., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The secured debts are $4,500, and the unsecured $5,654.24. His assets comprise an equity of redemption in No. 1340 Prairie avenue, the property being subject to three mortgages for $11,500 in all, and having been sold under foreclosure. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Joseph and Charles D. Metzler were adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable Nov. 5.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Julia E. Lester began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Emery A. Storrs.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Alvah Reynolds began a suit for $1,000 against Lewis W. Beck yesterday.

Green P. Garner commenced a suit for $2,500 damages against Charlotte C. Campbell, and another for the same amount against Thomas Lord, G. W. Stoughtenberg, G. S. Lord, James Owen, W. R. Nicholson, and Harvey B. Hurd.

Mrs. E. T. Norris, for the use of C. J. Barnes, began a suit for $2,000 against the Fireman's Insurance Company.

N. Y. Trickey, for the use of C. J. Barnes, began a suit for $1,000 against the Paterson Fire-Insurance Company; another for $1,000 against the City, of Providence, R. I.; a third for the same amount against the Commercial, of Richmond, Va.; against the Standard, of New Jersey, for $1,000; against the Germania, of New Orleans, for $1,000; against the Planters', of Memphis, Tenn., for $1,000; against the Farmers' & Drovers', of Louisville, Ky., for $1,000; and against the Farmers', of Philadelphia, for $1,000.

Mrs. E. Norris, for the use of C. J. Barnes, brought suit for $700 against the Fame Insurance Company; another for $1,000 against the Ohio, of Dayton, O.; a third for the same amount against the Aurora, of Cincinnati; a fourth, also for $1,000, against the Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, Tenn.; a fifth, for $700, against the City, of Providence, R. I.; a sixth, for $700, against the Paterson, of Paterson, N. J.; and a seventh, for $700, against the Farmers' & Drovers', of Louisville, Ky.

Orlando F. Gibbs filed a bill against his former partner, William Gilbert, asking for a dissolution of partnership and for an account. The parties went into the business of buying and selling rags in March, 1871, and continued it up to October following, when the fire burned them out. Gibbs thinks Gilbert yet owes him about $1,000.

Rose McFarland sued George R. Clarke, R. P. Layton, and C. P. Silva for $1,000.

Lisette Nuelson filed a bill against Anna Barth, Johann Barth, Barbara Knover, Elizabeth Amberg, Marie Schneider, Magdalena Faxel, Elizabeth, Henry, and Katherine Barth, and E. S. Dreyer, trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $4,000 on Lots 1 and 2, in Block 18, of Bickerdike's Addition to Chicago.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—63, 64, 66, 67, and 69 to 84 inclusive. No. 56, Banks vs. Cleaver, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—247, 249, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 259, 262 to 268, 270, 271, 273, 274, and 275 inclusive. No. 245, Handley vs. Wren, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—160, 176, and 179 to 190 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set cases. No call of calendar.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Passed cases. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—697, Evans vs. Hickey.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Wrisley, Wetherbee & Co. vs. Emery A. Storrs, $388.90.

JUDGE GARY—E. S. Eldredge vs. D. Cullen Clark, $1,159.65.—J. C. Wallis vs. W. W. Snowdon, $206.—I. N. Harmon et al. vs. William Bright, $60.86.—Same vs. Edward More and Henry More, $200.83.—A. S. Barnes vs. S. S. Hayes, $3,438.61.—Union Bank of Medina vs. Harvey Byrne, $379.31.—John Roper vs. James Parrot, $525.—Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company vs. William J. Maskell, $416.22.—M. C. McDonald et al. vs. Mark W. Gates, $226.35.—A. C. Brackebash et al. vs. Jane Holden, $24.62.—F. A. Jensch vs. Charles Camp, $51.

JUDGE JAMESON—Dick Van Deventer vs. Alexander Neelan; verdict, $2,000.—Elizabeth Murray, guardian, etc., vs. William Conway, $200.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Francis E. A. Wolcott, $158.

JUDGE ROGERS—James Keighler et al. vs. Frederick Van Berge, $68.28.

JUDGE BOOTH—Ann Adkinson vs. Leopold Lehman; verdict, $55, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—R. F. Winslow vs. Martin Brenick and Charles T. Brown, $81.83.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 5.—Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

722. City of Chicago, impleaded, etc., vs. Peck et al., and Sanders, impleaded, etc., vs. Peck et al.; motion overruled.

140. Patterson vs. Cable; same.

373. Chickering et al. vs. Fullerton; both motions overruled.

15. People's docket. People vs. Payne Fitts; motion denied; a rule will be entered requiring him to answer one week from to-day.

NEW YORK'S WATER-SUPPLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—All reports agree that considerable alarm is felt in this city at the scarcity of the Croton water. If another large fire should occur before a heavy rainfall it might be impossible to control it. The lakes and reservoirs are much lower than they have been for years. Stringent police orders have been issued to prevent waste. Street-sprinkling has been entirely stopped. At this hour, 3:30, a light rain prevails. The only floating fire-engine in the harbor is now on the docks for repairs. Affairs in Brooklyn are not much better.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CHICAGO INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.

ONLY EIGHT MORE DAYS.

CHILDREN'S DAY, Monday, 8th. Admission, 10c.

Admission—Adults, 25c; Children under 12 years, 15c.

Excursion Rates on all transportation lines.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF EDWIN BOOTH

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE Fool's Revenge

EDWIN BOOTH AS BERTUCCIO THE JESTER.

Saturday Matinee—Edwin Booth as Hamlet.

Saturday night—Edwin Booth as Iago.

Monday, Oct. 8.—Dion Boucicault as Conn in his brilliant drama, THE SHAUGHRAUN.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE STAR TROUPE.

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS.

Always something new. The place to see a good performance. First appearance of the Greatest Exponent of the Southern Darkey on record, Mr. FRANK CUSHMAN. Entire Company in a New Programme. Moderate and Popular Prices, 75c., 50c., 25c. Remember the location, Clark-st., opp. Sherman House. Box Office open daily. No charge for reserving seats. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor.

LAST CHANCES TO SEE THE JOHN E. McDONOUGH COMBINATION,

In the Great Dramatic Sensation, in five acts, PINKERTON'S SECRET SERVICE; Or, The Molly McGuires, from Allan Pinkerton's book of "The Molly McGuires and the Detectives." Plots, perpetrations, doings, disclosures, defeat, and doom of the assassins. Mr. McDonough's Extensive Company. New Scenery. Prices, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. All Ladies' Nights. Usual Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ALICE DUNNING LINGARD. WM. HORACE LINGARD.

Monday, Oct. 1, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Their first appearance since their very successful Tour of the World; supported by their superb NEW YORK COMPANY of 20 Artists, in the brilliantly-successful Historical Drama, written expressly for them by A. D. Gordon, Esq., entitled

HEART AND CROWN! WITH AN IMMENSE CAST.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY

128 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near INDIANA-AV.

CLASSES—For children will commence on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 2:30 p.m. For gentlemen, on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 8 p. m. For ladies, on Friday, Oct. 12, at 3 p. m. Send for Circular.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, HERNANDEZ FOSTER

In ROBINSON CRUSOE. Splendid Olio.

D. D. SPENCER HEAD now on exhibition.

Next week the Sensational Drama, GRIZZLY ADAMS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MARTINE.

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.

Gentlemen's Class opens..............Friday, Oct. 5.

Children's Class opens..............Saturday, Oct. 6.

WEST SIDE—55 South Ada-st. NOW OPEN.

NORTH SIDE—272 Chicago-av. NOW OPEN.

BASE BALL.

Last Championship Games—Season of 1877.

THE FAMOUS Louisville Club vs. Chicago Club,

This Afternoon and To-morrow Afternoon, at 3:15 prompt. Grounds, Twenty-third and State-sts.

☞ Season seat-holders will be admitted to the game on Saturday by delivering their book covers.

A. G. SPALDING, Sec.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted.......... 9 a. m.

Saturday's boat don't go until.......... 8 p. m.

Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted.......... 7 p. m.

For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.

For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sundays excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.

For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday........ 7 p. m.

Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

DOLLAR STORE.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE,

106 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, have made $3,750. $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We guarantee all 60 day Straddles; money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Members New York Mining Stock Exchange, P. O. Box 2813. 46 Broad-st., N. Y.

UMBRELLAS.

Keep's Umbrellas.

Best quality gingham, $1.00 each.

Silk Umbrellas, $3.00 and $3.50 each.

Keep's Shirts, 173 East Madison-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GLEN PARK HOTEL.

WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. 'Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There were five bridal parties at the Palmer House last night.

During the past ten days the hotels have been crowded to a degree never before known in this city since the great fire. During the past month they have all done a most successful business.

Mr. John C. Barker, a very respectable attorney-at-law, and well known in Republican circles, announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election.

At noon yesterday, Maggie Smith, 18 months of age, was accidentally drowned in a tub of water which her mother left on the floor of No. 142 West Lake street while she was hanging out the clothes.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 49 deg.; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 55; 7 p. m., 50. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.81; 7 p. m., 29.92.

The fastenings of the seats on the wheat-platform of the Board of Trade are the admiration of several mechanical experts who have thoroughly examined them, and are prepared to make an exhaustive report. It is the unanimous opinion that no finer workmanship can be found about the whole building, except perhaps, the platform to which the chairs are fettered.

The closing session of the Grand Lodge of the State A., F. & A. M was held at McCormick's Hall yesterday. In the morning the time was taken up with routine business, of which no mention can well be make. In the afternoon R. S. Dement, the Grand Orator, delivered the usual oration, and this was followed by the installation of officers. At 5 o'clock the Grand Lodge adjourned for the year.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held yesterday afternoon at the Home, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue. The Treasurer reported collections amounting to $133.78. On Thursday next an oyster supper will be given at the Home, to which the public are invited. Tickets of admission are 50 cents each, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the Home.

The Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of packages of illustrated papers and magazines during September from the following: H. M. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Dean, E. G. Stowell, J. B. Keefer, E. D. Reddington, Mr. Munger, W. P. Keeler, the Rev. Mr. Porter, Mrs. Duchey, Mrs. Egan, Mr. Elliott, D. C. Bartlett, T. M. Eddy, M. E. Lord, Mrs. Sargeant, T. M. Avery, A. T. Hemingway, H. R. Clissold, and quite a number of packages from unknown donors, for distribution in the Hospitals, Jail, Bridewell, and Poor-House. The demand always exceeds the supply, and the Association will be very thankful for twice as many papers this month for this free distribution.

The physicians composing the Chicago Academy of Homeopathy held a meeting last evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. The attendance was not large, owing probably to the sudden cooling of the atmosphere. Dr. A. E. Small presided, and Dr. D. A. Colton acted as Secretary. The President opened a general discussion upon the merits of the internal and local application of salicylic acid in dyspeptic and rheumatic cases. Mrs. Dr. Stafford Blake, of Boston, was present, and gave her views on female diseases and their treatment, and the use of both high and low potencies. Dr. Burt presented the photograph of a case of marasmus cured by a single dose of high potency. The new medicine—Madorrhin—recently discovered, was discussed, but the ingredients were not made public.

The height of cheek was exhibited last night by a stranger at the Sherman House. His valise was dilapidated, and his air and demeanor were those of a muchly-traveled man who had probably done a heap of walking. "My name," said he, to George Cobb, the clerk, who had charge of the Indians when they were here, and who is considered a safe man to deal with, "is Hersey —J. Hersey—Col. J. Hersey, of Illinois. I am tired and I guess you'd better put down my name while I am resting." George was about to comply with the request, and had the name partly written down, when the fellow walked over and said, "I guess I'll borrow four bits and go to the minstrels, while you're getting my bed ready." There was a brief pause, and then a man with a dilapidated valise was seen rapidly leaving the Clark street entrance, and George Cobb's boot could just be seen dropping under the blaze of the gas-lamp.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The chronic state of dullness, unrelieved by anything bearing the faintest resemblance to news, continues among those erstwhile interesting savings banks. The buildings still remain anchored to their firm foundations, the vaults inclose what is left of the assets, and the Court's coroners are patiently sitting on the cadavers—and "going over the books," which is a phrase they have at their tongues' ends, ready to shoot off at newspaper reporters. It is a good phrase, and really expresses all that is going on. Judge Otis, Dr. Turpin, and Mr. Ward are simply treading the inglorious path of routine, which, in due time, will lead to official reports as to the condition of the banks under their charge; and, until those reports are made, little can be looked for in the way of news. When they will be made is uncertain with regard to at least two of the banks, but Dr. Turpin is confident that he will be able to make his next week. If he gets his appraisers, it will be delayed until towards the end of the week, but should he fail to get them, there is every reason to believe the document will be presented to Judge Moore during the early part of the week. Judge Otis and Mr. Ward make no promises, but quietly proceed with the work they have in hand.

A HOOSIER'S WATCH.

One of the Hoosier excursionists Wednesday evening became involved in the meshes of too much tanglefoot, and in this condition found himself in the reading-room of the Clifton House. Wearied with sight-seeing and bug-juice, he disrobed, lay down in front of a window, and went to sleep. Previous to taking off his clothes he left his bull's-eye repeater in one of the tin-boxes used for railway advertisements, which was hanging in the room under one of those large framed show-cards. It took but a few minutes for him to attract attention. Slumbering sweetly, the Granger was oblivious to the gaze of the multitude, until rudely awakened by the hand of the clerk, who kindly dressed him, with his shirt (which buttoned behind) buttoned before, and his coat (which buttoned before) buttoned behind. Thus gayly caparisoned the Granger sallied forth. Yesterday morning he returned. His face was livid with rage, and fire sparkled from his eye. "Some un's stolen me watch, and I believe it be you as took it," said he, pointing to a well-dressed guest. There was a search made, but no watch was found. Accidentally some advertising agent happened in to replenish the tin in which the watch had been deposited the night before, and there it was found hanging against the wall safe and sound. He went away a happy man, singing, "Elkhart, Elkhart, Elkhart is my home."

CICERO SCHOOL-LOTS.

Mr. William Rose, of Forty-third street, writes to ask who takes care of deeds, abstracts, and titles to school property in the Town of Lake. He says that in 1873 the town purchased one acre of land on the north side of Forty-third street, on which the school-house of District No. 6 stood, from Samuel Beers. Mr. Beers was at that time, and is still, President of the Board of School Directors, and in order to make the conveyance legal transferred the property to his brother, Cyrenius Beers, Jr., who was to give a deed to the district. This he did, and received the cash, but Mr. Rose alleges that Samuel Beers has refused to carry out his part of the agreement and to give a clear title and abstract up to the time of conveyance. He further alleges that the School Directors have nothing to show ownership of the land, and that there is reason to believe that it is heavily mortgaged. Still further he declares that the Board has no deed to show for the old school-lot on the north side of Fifty-first street. Some four years ago he brought the matter up in the School Board, when Samuel Beers said that the deed was lost and the record burnt in the great fire, but that proceedings should be taken to recover title and have the deed recorded. He alleges that Beers has never carried out this agreement, and suggests the appointment of a committee of taxpayers to investigate the titles to school property and the district accounts.

PERSONALS.

Sir Charles Dent, Toronto, Can., is registered at the Tremont House.

Ex-Gov. B. Magoffin, of Kentucky, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

The Hon. J. H. Clarke, Newburyport, Mass., is stopping at the Sherman House.

The Rev. William H. Have, Bishop of Niobroru, is a guest at the Sherman House.

The Hon. Campbell Sweeny, Montreal, Can., is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, M. C., Houghton, Mich., is registered at the Palmer House.

Dion Boucicault arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Palmer House.

Mr. E. S. Washburn, General Manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Fast-Freight Line, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Washburn says the business of his line has more than doubled during the last year.

H. O. R. Tucker, proprietor of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, is stopping at the Tremont House.

The Hon. J. M. Shaw, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and party were at the Palmer House last evening en route from Manitoba to Canada.

About 250 Kalamazoo excursionists arrived in the city last evening, about 100 of whom are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Sir Henry Halford, of the English, and William Rigby, of the Irish, rifle team, arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Palmer House.

Harry B. Hapgood, an old and well-known member of the show fraternity, and now the business manager of the "Baba" Combination, which appears at the Adelphi next week, is in the city looking after the preliminaries of the engagement.

The new Appellate Court Judges have appointed Eli Smith, one of the deputy clerks of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Court until November, 1878, when the first election for Appellate Court Clerk will take place. The gentleman is considered competent, and his appointment will no doubt prove satisfactory to the members of the bar and those who will come in contact with him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. J. J. Pearson, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. K. Parker, J. W. Chisolm, Detroit, Mich.; Gen. H. S. Hindekoper, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Hon. Campbell Sweeny, Montreal, Can.; G. I. Marples, London, Eng.; George W. Weld, Boston; the Hon. Washington Cockle, Peoria; Col. Charles L. Frost, New York; J. Ward Gurley, Jr., New Orleans; John F. Kramer, Milwaukee: J. W. Waterhouse, Portland, Me.; ex-Gov. B. Magoffin, Harrodsburg, Ky.; William I. Miller, Pittsburg.... *Palmer House*—R. S. Greenhill, Dublin, Ireland; Col. William M. Snow, Boston; the Hon. A. M. Decker, Scranton, Pa.; T. K. Armitage, England; H. Ten Eyck, California; J. M. Long, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, England; George A. Pierce, Canada; A. T. Whiting, Detroit; George W. De Camp, Pittsburg; E. Holmes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. W. Bingham, New York; William Woods, Cincinnati; A. Hoffman, Mississippi..... *Tremont House*—James W. Milner, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Adams, New York; George P. Hartman, Milwaukee; A. M. Bell, England; L. C. Derby, New York; Sir Charles Dent, Toronto, Can.; Emil De Planque, New York; J. K. Jones, Virginia.... *Sherman House*—C. E. Cowgill, Wabash, Ind.; C. W. Frye, Boston; J. H. Chase, Newburyport; J. S. Falls, Pittsburg; A. Spence, Cincinnati; James Willson, Bellaire, O.; C. F. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; J. K. Ellis, New York; Col. J. W. Clarke, Cincinnati; M. H. McConnin, New York; Col. J. T. Gould, Boston; P. H. Duke, Richmond, Va.; Charles R. Peaslee, Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Walbridge, Toledo, O.; Hiram Sheldon, Auburn, N. Y.... *Commercial*—F. Johnsen, La Fayette; Fred L. Hall, Cleveland; C. A. Brockway, Detroit; W. B. Edmunds, Grand Rapids; A. E. Bradley, Cleveland.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FOURTH WARD

Republican Club held a rousing meeting at the club rooms, No. 269 Thirty-first street. President George W. Couch occupied the chair.

The first business was the adoption of the following amendments to the by-laws:

No person who is not a member of this Club shall hold any office therein, nor shall he take part in any of its meetings without consent of the Club.

Whenever a vacancy in any of the offices of the Club shall occur, the same may be filled at the first subsequent meeting of the Club in the same manner as is provided in the constitution of the Club for the election of officers.

T. J. Sutherland moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five, who in time should appoint fifty, from which the Club should select its delegates to the County Convention. The resolution was passed, and the Chairman appointed T. J. Sutherland, Frank Drake, P. J. Dodge, W. A. Stanton, and J. H. Gilbert such committee.

Messrs. Samuel Holbrook, H. P. Brayton, and J. H. Gilbert were elected members of the Executive Committee, and T. J. Sutherland and Perry S. Hull members of the Finance Committee.

A vote of thanks was passed to "Carl Pretzel," C. H. Harris, for printing 1,000 copies of the constitution and by-laws for the Club free of charge.

Col. Ricaby then moved to take up the resolution of Mr. W. H. Harper, offered last week to the effect that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to work and vote for the repeal of the Resumption act at the earliest possible day. He spoke a few moments in favor of the resolution, claiming that only the few belonging to the moneyed class wished resumption, and that it could only be done at the expense of the debtor classes.

Remarks were also made by M. D. Brown, C. H. Reed, Irus Coy, and Ald. Gilbert in favor of the resolutions, and by A. D. Titsworth against them. The whole matter was then postponed until next week, and the Club adjourned.

CITIZENS' UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago held a meeting last evening at Brand's Hall. Mr. William Stewart occupied the chair, and Mr. H. T. Rogers acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Justus Kilian resigned his position as a member of the Finance Committee of the Sixteenth Ward, and the remaining members of the Sixteenth Ward Committee were authorized to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Chase, of the Committee of Thirteen appointed at the Farwell-Hall meeting, stated that the Committee was hard at work considering suitable names for County Commissioners. They had before them some fifty or sixty names, but they had not yet decided upon the particular man. The Committee was very harmonious, and they would soon be able to present five unexceptionable names for County Commissioners, who they had no doubt would receive the support of all good citizens.

On motion of Mr. Collyer, it was decided to hold a mass-meeting of the North Chicago citizens' Union as soon after the Farwell-Hall meeting as practicable to ratify the nominations made by the Committee of Thirteen.

An adjournment was then had.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD

Republican Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening at the new headquarters, No. 932 North Halsted street, Vice-President Henry Wendt in the chair. After a rousing, old fashioned speech by Mr. Willett, of Hyde Park, full of encouragement to the workers in the Republican ranks, the Club was plunged into a discussion in regard to the aim and purposes of the organization, as opposed to another club in the same ward, also known as the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club. The discussion was started by one Paperdick, who moved that the Secretary be instructed to draw up an address, to be published in the papers, stating the objects of the Club and appending a list of its members. Mr. Paperdick supplemented his motion with some remarks not of a character to please the members of the other Club, whom he denounced as a clique gotten up in the interest of one or two men, and designed to produce dissensions in the ranks. He wanted the citizens of the ward to know that this was the bona fide club of the ward.

He was followed by Elias Shipman, who was in favor of any number of clubs,—the more the better.

Capt. Ryan moved as an amendment that the Secretary open a new roll. This other club, composed of renegades from the real club, denounced the members of the latter as rebels. It was gotten up in the interest of a combination, and he was opposed to it, and demanded that any member of the other club who had his name on the roll of this club should have it stricken off; and that no member of this club should belong to the other. Harmony between the two clubs seemed to be out of the question, and the only thing to do was to draw the dividing line sharply. He finally incorporated his demands in his motion.

This speech only brought on further discussion. A member of the other club, Fuller by name, who happened to be present, arose and wanted to know if a Republican was to be disfranchised at a primary meeting simply because he wasn't a member of a particular club, and was a member of another.

Capt. Ryan disavowed any intention to disfranchise anybody. The club, however, that put up a colored ticket to be used at an election, in the interest of a clique,—a ticket gotten up for such a plain purpose that everybody could see through it,—was a practical disfranchiser, and such a club was this Folz Hall organization. It was composed of bolters, secessionists, and deserters. [Voices—"Traitors!" "Rebels!" Applause.] The man Felz himself was a traitor, who had betrayed the Republican party three or four times, and the real, true Republicans of the ward would see him sunk in a traitor's grave at the coming election. [Applause.]

Mr. Fuller replied. In his opinion an exclusively white ticket at a primary was an engine of fraud. It was a new thing to him if the Republican party could not take the colored-ticket precaution to guard against fraud, and he didn't believe the gentleman on the other side could induce the Central Committee to decree that there should be only one kind of a ticket, and that a white one.

Capt. Ryan couldn't be deceived on the subject of colored tickets. They showed the hands of the voters, and the gentleman on the other side held one of them in his hand at the last election. And as the Captain delivered himself of this, he fairly hissed out, "Now, didn't you? I know you."

The thing was rapidly degenerating into personalities, when the Chairman called the irate Ryan to order.

Elias Shipman denounced the motion as an outrage, and hoped it wouldn't prevail. But it did prevail, by a large majority.

Mr. W. S. Young, Jr., candidate for the office of Probate Court Clerk, was called upon for a speech. Mr. Young announced himself as opposed to the select movement of the Committee of Thirteen to nominate candidates for the office of County Commissioner, at least until the Republican party had demonstrated the fact that it could not put up good men for the office. He believed that it could do that, and that no movement to get men outside of the party would ever be needed.

Somehow or other the speech seemed to mollify all harsh feelings, and to create a sentiment in favor of adjourning. The sentiment was heeded, and the Club adjourned for one week.

LIEB'S MASS-MEETING.

The "grand mass-meeting of citizens opposed to the continuance of Republican rule" last evening was a grand failure, there being less than 109 people in Vorwaerts Turner-Hall. One-fifth of the multitude were employes of Gen. Lieb, his friends having issued the call. The General himself was present, but he repudiated the gathering, and went home. An effort was made to induce Pat McMannus to take the chair, but he declined. John Comiskey was elected. He said he wouldn't make a speech, and then made one, charging that the Republican party was responsible for the failure of the State Savings Institution and for the collapse of all the other savings banks. He attributed the present distressing times to legislation in favor of the rich, and said it was right for the workingmen to rebel against their oppressors and try to remedy their wrongs,—to rebel against the tyranny of monopolies that were grinding them in the dust. When he got through, John must have been ashamed of his statement, for he slid off the platform and left the building, John Hickey, the Secretary, taking the chair.

J. R. Doolittle, Jr., was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the necessity for restoring the income tax, and, as usual, covered a great deal of ground. The name given him by a bystander, "Talk-much, Sir," was not inappropriate. He was followed by Hans Herting and others. It can safely be stated that no votes were made for the present County Clerk.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Madison and Robey streets, the object being to reorganize the Club for the coming campaign. The meeting was called to order by Col. James, and Col. Sherburne was elected temporary Secretary.

The first business was the appointment of a committee of one from each precinct to nominate an Executive Committee and permanent officers for the Club. The following were appointed: A. M. Wright, P. S. Albright, Martin Howard, A. D. Clinton, E. Sage, H. J. Evans, and Mr. Beebe.

The Committee retired at once, and during its absence the meeting was addressed by City-Attorney Tuthill. He was glad to see such a large attendance and so much earnestness manifested. He believed the county as thoroughly Republican as it had ever been, and organization was all that was needed to roll up the usual majority in November. The party had but recently rescued the city from bankruptcy, and it was in its power to come to the rescue of the County Government as well. The very best men should be nominated, he urged, for all the offices to be filled,—men above reproach, for no other class could poll the Republican vote.

Mr. H. C. Noyes was next called for, and briefly spoke. He urged the importance of organization, and the necessity of nominating the very best men for all the positions to be filled, dwelling especially upon the judiciary.

Mr. McCoy was the next speaker. He believed that at the coming election the people would vote for men rather than partisans, and called attention to the fact that several County Commissioners, elected as partisans, were now on trial in the Criminal Court for embezzling the county funds. The people had had enough of such servants, and he did not think that the Republicans could afford to go into the coming canvass on the reputation of their party alone. Good men would have to be nominated, else the party would not deserve success.

The Committee to nominate officers reported at this juncture as follows, and the report was adopted:

President—Col. George R. Davis.
Vice-Presidents—J. W. Bennett, E. B. Baldwin, M. A. Morse, C. H. Crane, W. W. Calkins, E. E. Sage, and W. M. Laughlin.
Secretary—R. S. Tuthill.
Treasurer—J. T. Rawleigh.
Executive Committee—R. E. Jenkins, S. H. McCrea, H. J. Evans, and Martin Howard.

The President elect, upon taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate address. He was followed by J. C. Barker, a candidate for County Judge, who dwelt upon the necessity of electing none but good, honest, clear-headed persons to all offices to be filled at the coming election. In the course of his remarks he referred to the policy of President Hayes as wise and judicious, which was received with great applause.

The Treasurer of the Club, Mr. Rawleigh, reported that he had a balance of $16.85 in his hands, and that he had paid all the bills. The announcement was so unusual as to provoke applause, in the midst of which the hat was passed around and $20.56 was gathered up to be added to the wealth of the Club.

W. K. Sullivan, being repeatedly called for, addressed the meeting next. He spoke of the recent labor excitement and the failure of banks, which, he thought, would have an effect over the voting population, and which would be felt in the coming election. The custom was too general to blame the party in power for all such misfortunes, and Republicans should not lose sight of this. The industrial organizations had, to some extent, grown out of the troubles referred to, and it was a question to be seriously considered whether they did not hold the balance of power. The Republican party had always been the true friend of the working classes, and it always would be. It numbered in its ranks thousands of those whose grievances could not be overlooked. He thought the party had to select between success and defeat—between good and bad men. If good men were nominated it would win, and the workingmen would be true to it.

Another meeting will be held Thursday evening, the place to be yet announced.

THE SIXTH WARD

Republican Club met last night at No. 772 South Halsted street, Mr. Henry Valk in the chair. The object of the meeting was to take some action condemnatory of the action of the Central Committee in reducing the number of the delegates to the next convention, and upon motion the Chair appointed Messrs. Tegtmeyer, Hutt, Pfeiffer, Ludewing, and Lodding (Alderman) a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Sixth Ward Republican Club, that we regard with disfavor the action of the Republican Central Committee in reducing the number of delegates to the next County Republican Convention, and we request the Republican Clubs of other wards to join us in this matter of securing for the people a fair and just representation in that Convention.

Upon motion, the Chair appointed Ald. Lodding, Frank Smith, Nic Nieman, L. Koesel, and William Brockman a committee to nominate permanent officers for the Club.

At this stage of the meeting considerable annoyance was occasioned by a man named Altpieter, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Club of the ward. His drunken interruptions necessitated his removal from the room.

The Committee returned and reported the following nominations, which were accepted, and the meeting adjourned:

President, Louis Hutt; Secretary, J. Venderpoll; Treasurer, J. Pfeiffer; Executive Committee, John Ruhl, F. Smith, L. Pasell, J. Kakuska, H. Valk, J. Wabor, G. Garlick; Vice-Presidents, H. Wyman, W. Ludwig, F. Lodding, R. Lott, H. Entoff, C. Schroder, E. S. Millard.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

A regular meeting of the West Park Board was held yesterday afternoon, President Lipe in the chair, and Commissioners Stanford, Holden, Muus, Millard, and Schultz present. A dozen or more ice-dealers, each anxious to secure the privilege of cutting ice in the parks during the coming winter, brought up the rear and awaited the opening of the bids. After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary opened a large number of these tenders, which were, on motion of Commissioner Holden, referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report thereon next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The President reported that he had signed three vouchers during September for gravel, amounting to $2,063.75. The vouchers were approved.

The report of the Finance Committee showed that the total receipts for September were $42,956.95; total expenditures, $26,085.87; balance on hand, $17,439.95. The report was adopted.

The President offered a resolution authorizing and requesting Mr. Henry Greenebaum to convey to Nelson and Benson the lots conveyed to Mr. Greenebaum last year by Martin Andrews. Swain and Nelson are the parties to whom the Board recently sold the lots. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Muus offered a resolution providing that Mr. C. C. Bonney be furnished a copy of the report of the expert, Mr. Mechelke, and that he examine the same, confer with the Governor and the West Town Board, and advise what action ought to be taken concerning the matters contained in the report. This resolution was also adopted.

Commissioner Holden offered a resolution providing that the titles to the real estate held by the Board be referred to Mr. Bonney for examination, for the purpose of correcting all defects and irregularities which might exist. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Holden moved that the President and Secretary be directed to publish 2,000 copies of Mr. Mechelke's report. There was a general desire among the public, he said, to be correctly informed on this subject, and the best way to do that was to publish the report in pamphlet form.

Mr. Stanford objected to this until he could look over the report, and, if necessary, make any explanations which he might deem it proper to make.

The Secretary said he should object to publishing explanations before he knew what they were to be.

Mr. Stanford moved to defer the matter two weeks.

Commissioner Holden said he had lived here thirty years or more, and wasn't afraid to have the report go before the public.

Commissioner Stanford had no fears, either, to have the truth go before the public, but this report about which there had been so much talk contained false statements and false deductions, and its publication, without explanation, would be highly improper and even unjust.

The matter was accordingly laid over two weeks.

The Secretary offered a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to make a loan of $10,000 for twenty days. The Treasurer, he said, had given the matter his approval. The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary presented another resolution providing for the employment of some person to look after the Board's interests in the tax-sales next Monday. The resolution was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

STATEMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The three members of the State Board of Equalization representing Cook County submit the following:

The undersigned, members from Cook County of the State Board of Equalization, desire to make to their constituents the following statement, as showing the result, so far as Cook County is concerned, of the action of the Board:

The total value, as equalized by the Board, of real estate and personal property in Cook County, is for the year 1877, $179,710,838. It was for 1876 $208,921,899, being $29,211,061, or about 16 2-10 per cent larger in 1876 than 1877.

A more detailed comparison of the assessments for 1876 and 1877 of property in Cook County, both as made by the county authorities and as equalized by the State Board, shows as follows:

LANDS IN COOK COUNTY.

Valuation by County Board in 1876	$ 14,644,792
Valuation by Town Assessors in 1877	13,012,579
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 1,632,213
Valuation by State Board in 1876	$ 24,456,803
Valuation by State Board in 1877	21,210,504
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 3,246,299

Being about 15 3-10 per cent greater in 1876 than in 1877. The valuation of lands as equalized by the State Board is a little less than $41 per acre for 1877, there being in Cook County 518,190 acres of unsubdivided lands.

LOTS IN COOK COUNTY.

Valuation by County Board in 1876	$ 96,789,412
Valuation by Town Assessors in 1877	94,637,338
Excess of valuation of 1876 over 1877	$ 2,152,074
Valuation by State Board in 1876	$147,119,906
Valuation by State Board in 1877	127,760,406
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 19,359,500

Being about 15 per cent greater in 1876 than 1877.

PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Valuation by County Board in 1876	$ 24,093,671
Valuation by Town Assessors, 1877	19,579,572
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 4,514,099
Valuation by State Board, 1876	$ 37,345,190
Valuation by State Board, 1877	30,739,928
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 6,605,262

Being 21 5-10 per cent greater in 1876 than 1877.

In 1876 the State Board equalized from the assessments as fixed by the County Board of Cook County, but in 1877 from the valuations as made by the Town Assessors. The valuations of lands and lots as fixed by the County Board in 1877 did not vary in the aggregate materially from the valuations of the Town Assessors; but the aggregate valuation by the Town Assessors of personal property for 1877 was raised by the County Board some $2,000,000.

Valuation of personal property by County Board 1876	$24,093,671
Valuation of personal property by County Board 1877	21,705,082
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 2,388,589
Valuation of same by State Board 1876	$37,345,190
Valuation of same by State Board 1877	30,739,928
Excess of valuation of 1876	$ 6,605,262

The fact that there does not appear to be in Cook County, as shown by the returns of the local Assessors, so much personal property as in any other three Congressional Districts in the State, militated against our efforts to secure a reduction from the valuation of personal property in Cook as finally fixed by the Board. Whether the fault is with the Assessors or with the system we are not prepared to say. The total valuation by the State Board of all lands, lots, and personal property in the State was, in 1876, $958,823,882, and in 1877, $889,743,518.

JAMES P. ROOT,
CONRAD NIEHOFF,
S. B. CHASE.

THE GIN-TRAFFIC.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

A meeting was held last evening at No. 211 West Madison street for the purpose of inaugurating a movement against saloon-keepers in their pernicious practice of selling liquor to minors. That was the object of the meeting as stated by the Chairman, who but the question, "What shall be done to stop liquor-dealers from selling whisky and other poisonous liquids to boys under age?" There were over a dozen people present, four of whom were ladies. Three of them left in the most interesting part of the meeting, and the other waited for the purpose of delivering a speech.

The meeting was opened with an address by Justice A. L. Morrison. He made quite a long speech, in which he gave a vivid and occasionally eloquent description of cases which had come under his observation during his term as a Police Justice. It was not so crammed with details as the chronicles of the daily police-reporter, but it was for all that a graphic picture of the daily misery that comes under the eye of any one who chooses to attend the Police Court. To be sure he did not touch directly upon the question of selling liquor to minors. He rather directed his remarks toward the evils produced by drinking liquor generally, and his lecture was upon the whole a very wholesome one. How to stop young people drinking, he confessed he didn't know. He only knew that something must be done. Mr. Morrison was exceedingly fierce in his denunciation of the gin fiend, and at the same time exceedingly careful in exonerating the Mayor and the police force from any possible blame in the matter. He endeavored to show his hearers how it was impossible for the Mayor to revoke all the licenses without a conviction, and he spoke of the difficulty of getting evidence. It was a crying sin, said the speaker, that in this great and glorious city there was no place but the Bridewell to send these young offenders to. (Here Mr. Morrison took occasion to compliment Mr. Felton upon the excellent management of the Bridewell.) What was needed was some reformatory school, where a boy could come out a little better than he goes in.

An elderly gentleman arose and denounced the press for its apathy. He had sent a communication on this subject to THE TRIBUNE and it had not been printed. The communication, he said, was well written, well worded, and contained most excellent matter. And yet it was not printed. What were we to think of such a paper? But, thank God, he had found a paper on the West Side of the river that had the heart to publish his communication. Long live that paper. It would live and flourish when all other papers were a mass of smoldering ruins.

Mr. Paxton wanted some practical work done. He wanted a committee appointed and a fund raised, and an appeal made to the Mayor. He also wanted to hire two detectives, say for the sum of $100, to watch the saloon-keepers, and furnish evidence at the police courts.

Mrs. Putnam made a speech, in the course of which she related various personal experiences, and made any number of suggestions.

The meeting took no definite action, and adjourned for one week.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday were $250.

Six new cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warrants to the amount of $3,153.

The school-janitors and engineers will be paid their September salaries to-morrow.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $1,792 from the Water Department and $7,107 from the Comptroller.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three Divisions met yesterday afternoon and postponed action upon Ald. Lodding's ordinance, that hereafter there should be no paving done by private contract, as the work—when the private contractor paved the street and the city the intersections—was of an inferior quality, and cost the property-owners from 50 cents to $1 more per foot. The Committee decided to report favorably upon Ald. Cullerton's resolution establishing anew the grades of all the streets in the city, except the streets in the lumber district.

The employes about the City-Hall are much disappointed to learn that there is no truth in the rumor that the Department of Public Works has ordered the janitor of the building to fit up a bath-room for his own exclusive use.

The monthly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics shows that there were 644 deaths during September, chiefly from the following causes: Cholera infantum, 69; convulsions, 64; diarrhea, 37; diphtheria, 26; scarlet fever, 37; typhoid fever, 30; phthisis pulmonalis, 44; small-pox, 7. The greatest mortality was in the Fourteenth Ward, where there were 110 deaths; in the Fifth Ward, 76; First Ward, 6. Of the decedents 205 were less than one year of age, and 104 between one and two years of age.

The Department of Public Works opened bids yesterday for the sub-basement of the new City-Hall. There were fifteen bidders, and the lowest was B. Harrington at $34,510, if Buffalo cement be used; $37,457 Louisville, $37,902 Akron, $37,800 Utica, and $40,842 Portland. The highest bid was that of George McDonnell, who wants $75,000 for doing the work with Portland cement. L. L. Leach was the next-to-lowest bidder, and his figures were: Buffalo, Louisville, Akron, and Utica, $42,930, and Portland $45,446. There was much astonishment that the lowest bid should be so much lower than any of the others, and it is a matter of history that the maker of that bid has not proved responsible in various paving contracts heretofore awarded to him. If the Committee should make the award to him, Mr. Harrington would, in the opinion of some persons, find himself in a tight place, for it would certainly appear that, if responsible bidders could afford to do the work for no less than $10,000 more than Mr. Harrington asks, Mr. H. cannot expect to make anything if he fulfills the contract in a manner satisfactory to the city. And if the bid was put in (as the allegation goes) for the purpose of getting the contract only to sell it out, then the bidders are doubtless doomed to disappointment, for they have very much overshot the mark.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Eliza Grem, George A. Childs, William McPherson Greer, and Gustar Brandenburg were yesterday adjudged insane.

Commissioner Holden left for Peoria last evening to look at the Court-House there. He left his political interests in good hands.

The County Collector will finish the tax-sales to-day. Monday he will commence the sale of property where appeals have been dismissed from 1871 to 1874, inclusive.

"Uncle Johnny" Reid, late Treasurer of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, has not yet turned up. No definite information can be obtained of his whereabouts, but it is believed that he is secreted in the county somewhere, feigning sickness.

In the County Court yesterday, a claim of $1,043 was presented against the estate of the late U. R. Hawley. The claim was in favor of the *Post and Mail* Printing Company, and was for election-tickets printed in the fall of 1874. It had not been disposed of up to adjournment.

Call, the reformer, called at the County Clerk's office yesterday and endeavored to get a statement in writing to the effect that he had turned over all the money he had collected, etc. The fact is he is about $40 short, as already published, and this appeared in the way of his getting the coveted document.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon and agreed to report to the Board recommending that the loan of $50,000 falling due the 11th be extended for one year. This action was taken without consulting the person holding the claim against the county, who, it is very natural to suppose, may want to have something to say on the subject.

THE DOME CONTROVERSY.

A further conference of the Building Committee of the County Board and City Council was held yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of erecting a dome for the new Court-House. The absent members of the Board Committee were Messrs. McCaffrey and Carroll, who were detained in the Criminal Court, and Ald. Lawler from the Council. Mayor Heath was called to the chair.

Mr. Egan was asked for an estimate of what the dome foundation would cost for the county's portion, and in reply said about $27,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald called the city authorities' attention to the fact that the county had received bids to build its part of the dome for about one-half of what Egan said it would cost as being built. His object, he said, was to show to the city folks that they could build their part of the work for about $15,000, which might do away with the objection to the dome on account of the cost, etc.

Mr. Van Osdel said he understood the object of the conference to be to agree upon some arrangement by which the two halves of the Court-House might be united by a corridor, as the city had already agreed not to have a dome. He then read from the proceedings of other conferences, held two years ago, between the city and county to show that the city had never agreed to build a dome, and further from the Council proceedings of Aug. 9, present year, to show that the city had dispensed with the dome, etc., on that date.

Mayor Heath said he understood that the county simply proposed to build the dome to grade line, and since the city had agreed not to have a dome at all the question to be decided was how the building could be united above the grade line.

A wrangle then followed, in which the Commissioners contended that the city had agreed to build the dome, which had induced the county to go on with its part. On the other hand, the Aldermen maintained that the city had never made any agreement with the county of any kind that had any legal bearing, but, on the contrary, all that it had done was to adopt the exterior plans for the whole work, which had only been done a few weeks ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that there was no need of talking any further, as it was apparent that no agreement could be reached.

Mr. Van Osdel said the city did not intend to have a dome, nor would it do even so much as to put in the necessary material upon which to build a dome at any future time, notwithstanding what the county might do.

Mayor Heath called the attention of the meeting to the question before it,—how the two buildings could be united, if they were to be united at all.

Mr. Senne did not want the buildings connected at all, and Mr. Fitzgerald agreed with him.

Architect Egan hoped the conference would not be in vain. Moderation was necessary, and some arrangement ought to be reached to unite the two buildings, either by corridors or rotunda, and he hoped that the city would put in the foundation for its part of the dome at once.

Mr. Van Osdel said again that it was no use to talk about the dome any further, for the city would not build it or any part thereof.

The meeting then came to an abrupt end, the Aldermen leaving with the exclamation from the Commissioners sounding in their ears that they would have nothing to do with any "corrodores."

The county's half of the dome will go on just as if no conference had been held, and the amount of money sought to be put into Sexton's pocket by the "Ring" for them to draw against will in no wise be diminished.

CRIMINAL.

Burglars yesterday got away with $200 worth of clothing from the residence of Mrs. E. Allen, No. 108 Desplaines street, and $100 worth of jewelry and clothing from the residence of J. L. Otis, No. 1344 Wabash avenue.

Walter M. Miller, only four weeks married, and driven from home, No. 323 West Madison street, thus early by the festive mother-in-law, is missing, and his unhappy wife fears he has committed suicide. He is 44 years of age, five-feet-ten in height, rather stout, and wears full black beard, but no mustache.

Once more has Mother Robinson, of Pike-Jones scandal, made herself known to the public. George A. Elton, undertaker on State street, near Twelfth, last evening had Alice Brand, alias Brown, locked up at the Madison Street Station upon a warrant charging her with attempts to extort money. Elton says the Robinson woman put her up to it, and she wrote a threatening letter asking for hush-money or the publicity of a scandal in which Elton's name would be at the head. Elton owns up to have transacted some business with the woman, but is willing to have the facts published far and wide rather than submit to blackmail. Mrs. Brand is a medium recently from Germany, and has for some time been consorting with Mrs. Robinson. The case may prove rich and smutty in its developments, but it will hardly smirch the characters of the Fourth avenue denizens.

The biggest "chump" in America has been found at last. His name is Frederick Dahlquist, and he came up here several days ago with his partner from Black River, Miss., hoping to get men to go down there to cut staves and make barrels. He and his partner while walking about town laid eyes on the Rock Island Depot, and intending to see so large a structure they headed directly for it. Passing along "Biler" avenue, which is fairly lined with the huts of the lowest of the low, they were ready game for the girls. They entered No. 110, a vile resort kept by Jennie Love, intending only to purchase a few drinks and "chin" the girls for a few minutes. In some way or other Tiny Davenport, or Christina Frogney, as her right name is, enticed the old man to her room. Dahlquist protested that he was too old and wrinkled for such a buxom maiden to be wasting her time, but the Frogney lured him in the Norwegian tongue while she fumbled through his pockets and got away with $1,360, which was wrapped up in a piece of paper. She had seen the roll when he paid for the drinks, and when he had presented her with a $5 note, and of course she knew just where to look for it. Dahlquist was not slow to discover his loss, and at once reported it to headquarters. The Frogney was arrested, and held in $5,000 to the Criminal Court. The other inmates of the house, Jennie Love, Belle Dawson, and Charles O'Brien, were also arrested, but after vigilantly searching both them and the premises the police failed to find the money. In the evening Detective Ryan arrested William Crompes, who, it is said, is the Love woman's husband.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Fred Letz is a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer.

Maj. J. H. Cole leads the noon-day prayer-meeting to-day. Subject, "Gospel Temperance."

W. H. Murray will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

The annual pew-renting of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will occur this evening. All are invited.

Post 28, G. A. R., will meet this evening at their rooms. The entertainment previously announced for this evening is postponed.

The Kossuth Street M. E. Sunday-School will give a concert this evening at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Portland avenue.

The ladies of Chicago will give a reception to Mrs. George Leland, of Ottawa, better known as "Fern Leaf," in the Sherman House Parlors, on Saturday, from 2 to 5 p. m.

The Chicago Mechanics' Institute, 65 Washington street, will give instructions in drawing and mathematics free of charge to indigent mechanics and their children on application to Andrew Groh, Secretary, 95 Washington street, Room 19.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

WHITEHALL POST-OFFICE, Madison Co., Ky., Oct. 2, 1877.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* In reference to the shooting of the negro, Perry White, I beg to say that the unfortunate affair has no reference to party politics or to race prejudices. My antecedents will justify me in simply saying that I was waylaid by the deceased on Sunday, the 30th ult., at about half-past 10 o'clock a. m., as I was riding on my mule, going to church, in my own lot. I was on unfriendly terms with the family of Perry White, the deceased colored man, who had been in my employ several years. The family had been paid off and ordered off my lands. I acted strictly in self-defense, and at once appealed to my country, having given a bail-band for $1,000 for my appearance before the Grand Jury in March next, if required.

I will add that the deceased had threatened my life in a letter which was intercepted and which caused me for several days to go armed—a thing not before done by me since 1861; so that I was under the necessity of arming myself, even on the Sabbath. Yours truly,

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

RUBBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The auction sale of $3,500,000 worth of rubbers was begun this morning, and by 5 o'clock 600 lots had been disposed of. The prices realized throughout the day were at the beginning in the vicinity of 25 per cent discount from the list, but gradually rose to about 15 per cent or less, and remained about the same through the rest of the day. As a whole, the prices are somewhat above the average realized last year. The goods sold were manufactured by the Goodyear, the Haywood, the Leger, the New Brunswick, the Candee, the National, and the Woonsocket Companies. Among the largest buyers were the following Chicago firms: Selz & Co., Doggett & Hills, C. H. Fargo & Co., C. W. Marks, and M. D. Wells & Co. The sale will be continued to-morrow. To-night the visiting merchants have accepted the hospitalities of the places of amusement.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 3.—Some time, ago Tom Crawford, of Normal, while drunk, was killed by a train of the Chicago & Alton. His widow brought suit for damages against a number of saloon-keepers of Bloomington, who had sold him liquor the night he was killed, making defendants, also, of the owners of the buildings in which the saloons are located. To-day a jury returned a verdict of $2,500 against Edward Dwyer, saloon-keeper, and Dr. Hermann Schroeder, owner of the building. As Dwyer is bankrupt, Schroeder will have to bear the whole burden. The case is appealed.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 4.—Dr. McFarland telegraphs from Port Royal that yellow fever exists there, but there is no need of assistance, as the population is only about fifty whites and the same number of blacks.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 4.—No deaths. Nine new cases.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Reliable articles, like Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts, are the cheapest in the long run, if health is to be considered.

MARRIAGES.

CHARD—WHITNEY—At Waltham, Mass., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. E. Strong, Thomas S. Chard, of Chicago, and Ada P. Whitney, of Waltham. No cards.

DEATHS.

RICKER—At her residence, 44 Sixteenth street, of consumption, Annie, the beloved wife of S. A. Ricker.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary at 10 a. m. Friday. Friends are invited to attend.

EVANSON—Of typhoid fever, Lewis Evanson.

Funeral at residence to-day at 11 a. m. By cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

GILLETT—The funeral services of Anson T. Gillett to-day (Friday) at 1 p. m. at residence, 838 Wabash avenue. Carriages to Oakwood.

ERICKSON—At No. 59 Vedder street, Mrs. A. M. Erickson, at 12 m. Oct. 4.

Funeral at 2 p. m. Oct. 7.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held at Lochner's Hall, 636 Milwaukee avenue, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the regular Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward at Folz's Hall Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All Republicans of the ward are cordially invited to attend.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Republican mass-meeting of the Sixteenth Ward at Meyer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets, Friday, Oct. 5, 8 o'clock p. m.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, 1877, at Peter Smith's, No. 20 Larrabee street. All members are requested to be present. E. F. LEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public, The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived, from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT'S various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

Fine, Medium, and Common Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Engravings, Chromos,

&c., &c., SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REAL ESTATE SALE
BY AUCTION.

Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
AT NOS. 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.

We shall sell without reserve, on easy terms, Lots 13 to 20, inclusive, in Gookins' Sub. of Lots 5 and 6 in Newhall & Larnard's Sub. in Sec. 15, 39, 14, being 200 feet, N. E. corner of Michigan-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. These Lots are high, dry, and in a desirable neighborhood.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
Friday Morning, Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'Clock.

Immense Lay-Out of New and Second-Hand
Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Lounges,
DESKS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Stoves. An invoice of Clocks, General Merchandise, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

POSITIVELY CLOSING SALES
OIL PAINTINGS
At Stores 79 & 81 State-st.,

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Every Picture must be sold.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

On Saturday, Oct. 6, at 9:30 o'clock,
350 Lots W. G. and China Ware,
90 Lots Imported Vases and Toilet Sets,
A car-load of Elegant New Styles of Bedsteads, finished.
A car-load of Walnut Chairs and Rockers.

Parlor Suits in Velvet, Rep, Hair Cloth and Terry. Chamber Sets. Fancy Easy Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Bureaus and Bedsteads, Hair and Wool Top Mattresses, Hall Trees, Sideboards, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets and Oil Cloths, French and German Plate Mirrors, &c.

A second-hand Chamber Set, cost $250.

This is the largest offering of Furniture that has ever been sold at Public Auction.

Attend this big sale for bargains.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
138 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,000 Cases Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 9, at 9:30 o'clock,
ALSO
200 Bankrupt Lots Fine Boots and Shoes.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctrs.

By RADDIN & CLAPP.

AUCTION SALE
BOOTS & SHOES,
FRIDAY,
Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock. Sale peremptory.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Auctioneer. Office 276 East Madison-st.

CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE OF RESTAURANT at 480 West Lake-st., corner Sheldon, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m.

Will be sold entire effects: Marble-Top Tables, Counters, Shelving, Mirrors, Pictures, Curtains and Lambrequins, Brussels Carpets, Chairs, Plated Ware, Gas Fixtures, Cook and Heating Stoves, etc.

OIL-TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, delightful and healthful in the sick-room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness, and headache. Look out for counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York. For sale by Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Keep's Handkerchiefs.

Pure Linen Cambric, full size. Best quality, $1.50 per half dozen, or 25c each. 173 East Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.